

Arthur Miall

18 Bowyer St. E.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1029.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1885.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 8d.

TO the ELECTORS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,—
Allow me most cordially to thank you for the honour you have again conferred upon me, in returning me as one of your representatives to Parliament.
The enthusiastic reception accorded to Viscount Enfield and myself at the meetings held throughout the county, assured us that, in the event of a poll being demanded, the Liberal candidates would be again returned by a triumphant majority. But the withdrawal of the Conservative candidate, yesterday, put an end to the threatened contest, and I have now only to assure you that in the new Parliament I shall endeavour, as I have hitherto done, faithfully to represent the enlightened views and Liberal principles of the electors of Middlesex.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ROBERT CULLING HANBURY.
Brick-lane, Spitalfields, July 18, 1885.

TO the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,—
I thank you heartily for the honour you have this day conferred upon me in returning me for the third time as one of your representatives in Parliament.
It is a proof that the principles of sound and enlightened Liberalism are still acceptable to the constituency of Middlesex.
Having visited eleven districts of the county, I would tender my grateful acknowledgments for the courteous and kind manner in which I have been received by all classes; and that we may long continue to be politically and socially united by mutual ties of respect and friendship is, Gentlemen, the wish and hope of
Your faithful and obliged servant,
ENFIELD.
7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W., July 13, 1885.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WOOD GREEN, N.

Rev. ISAAC W. TAPPER, Pastor.
The FOURTH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the above place of worship, will be held (D.V.) as follows:—
On LORD'S DAY, JULY 27th, Sermons will be Preached, in the Morning, by the Rev. CLEMENT DUKES, M.A., of Dalston; and in the Evening, by the Rev. J. SPENCER PEARSON, of Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, S.W.
On the following WEDNESDAY Afternoon, 26th inst., the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD, of Brighton, will Preach; Service to commence at 3.30, after which there will be a Tea Meeting at 5 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each, and at 6.30 a Public Meeting, when it is expected the Chair will be taken by
SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P.
Rev. E. Paxton Hood, Brighton; Rev. J. Pulsford, Offord-road, Islington; Rev. R. Wallace, Tottenham; Rev. W. Lawson Brown, Tottenham; Rev. Isaac Tapper, and other neighbouring Ministers and Friends will address the Meeting.
There are frequent Trains from Farringdon-street and King's-cross Stations, and Omnibuses from the Bank and via Islington and The Green-lanes.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.
A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, on MARCH 19, 1886, and following days. The Competition will be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on the 1st of MARCH next, shall be over seventeen and under twenty-one years of age, and of good health and character.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.
EXAMINATION of MARCH, 1886. Copies of the Regulations may be had upon application to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W."

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal Stations; also in London at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street, Corner of Bride-lane—to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Grange, Coniston, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.
SEA-SIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Flay, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Withernsea, Hornsea, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
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JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, 1885.

IRON CHURCH or CHAPEL for SALE or HIRE, constructed with nave and aisles, with sittings for 1,600 people. The building is nearly new, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
Apply to Samuel C. Hemming and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, City.

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Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and references, to D. W., at the office of this Paper.

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A YOUNG LADY is required in a thoroughly good School near London as ARTICLED PUPIL. She would have the advantage of Masters and be treated in all respects as an ordinary pupil, except that she would be required to give a little assistance in teaching a junior class. A YOUNG LADY, under Twelve Years of age, could also be received at the inclusive terms of £30 per annum.
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Address to the Publisher, 18, Bowyer-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.
The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.
The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, 4th August, 1885.
Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

SOUTHPORT, BERKELEY HOUSE SCHOOL, LEICESTER STREET.

JAMES COLLIER, B.A., Principal.
The above School, for Boarders only, will be COMMENCED early in AUGUST next. The Pupils will have a gentlemanly home, and the training will be calculated to fit them for professional studies, or for commercial life, and to take an honourable position in society. A sound practical acquaintance with the French and German languages will be guaranteed.
Mr. Collier begs to refer to the satisfaction he has already given Parents, and to the great success of his Pupils at the Oxford Local Examinations as criteria of his skill as a teacher.
Communications may be addressed at present to Towhead School, Rochdale; or to the Visitor Office, Southport.
Reference is kindly permitted to the President, Rawdon College, near Leeds.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

PRINCIPAL:—Mr. VERNY.
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For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.
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TERMS:
For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
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Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

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References to Revs. Dr. Angus, T. Pottenger, C. J. Middle-ditch, S. J. Davis, and W. Walters.
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School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, August 10th.

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A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.
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Prospectuses forwarded on application.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 1885.

Applications for prospectuses and admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., head master at the School.

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Early application should be made by Candidates for admission.
Information may be obtained of the President, or of the Secretary.

ALFRED ROOKER, Secretary.

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In addition to careful religious and moral training, this Establishment offers, at moderate terms, a thorough English and commercial education, along with the Classics, Modern Languages, &c. The Pupils enjoy the advantages of sea air and bathing, and every domestic comfort.

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Apply to the Principal, with the usual statements as to salary, &c.

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MISS SMITH (daughter of the Rev. J. T. Smith, late of Weymouth) will be glad to send a Prospectus, with other particulars of the School since its establishment in 1849. The present arrangements are adapted to Parents who desire for their Daughters an especially healthy and pleasant residence, much personal attention, and a thorough education, on very moderate terms.

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Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 25th.

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is confidently commended to Parents in quest of high Mental Culture and careful Religious Training for their Daughters. Professors—Mrs. C. L. Balfour; John Hockley, John Wain, Louis Diehl, M. A. Mandron, H. Schinzel, R. Quinton, R. W. Buss, Esqs.

For particulars, address the Lady Principal—Mrs. TODD.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, August 4th.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN, Principal,

Assisted by competent Masters, Resident and Visiting.

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6, PRINCE'S PARK TERRACE, LIVERPOOL.

MRS. BAKER begs to say that her PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE, the Boarders on TUESDAY, August 1st, the Day Pupils on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd.

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Reports of Examiners on every Pupil in the Schools for warded on application.

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GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

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NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared on the 12th inst., is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 15th, 1865.

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ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

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MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively. They are also prepared to invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1029.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

OXFORD'S REJECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

OXFORD University has been eccliaistically true to its antecedents. It cashiered Peel upwards of thirty years ago because he prudently succumbed to public opinion by proposing Catholic emancipation—it has now thrust Mr. Gladstone from his seat for falling short of its own spirit of intolerance. We anticipated no other issue from the day when the Act was passed which authorised members of Convocation to vote by proxy. Indeed, our only surprise is that the right hon. gentleman's friends made so gallant a fight in his behalf. The number of beneficed and unbeneficed clergy scattered over the country whose ideas were stamped into their minds by Alma Mater, whose seclusion in rural districts has but served to confirm their early views and sacerdotal prejudices, and whose newly acquired legal facilities for recording their votes at a Parliamentary election have now for the first time been brought into play, made it all; but certain to our mind that no financial statesmanship, no brilliancy of oratorical power, no public merits, no private virtues, would successfully withstand the tide of opposition which would inevitably pour in against the man who showed signs of faltering on the grand question of eccliaistical exclusiveness. Mr. Gladstone has admitted a ray or two of light into his mind from other sources than those sanctioned by the majority of the Oxford Convocation. It matters nothing that he has evidently striven to harmonise recent convictions with old formulas—that on Church-rates he has stopped short of abolition—that on University tests he has refused to admit Dissenters to the solid fruits as well as the empty name of academical honours—that he is still restrictive in his policy in several other moot questions between the Establishment and the free denominations. He has begun to think for himself on points on which clerical monopoly cannot endure independent thought. That is his condemnation. He has shown a tendency towards progress—coy enough in all matters affecting the political status of the Church, it must be admitted—but in the eyes of his late constituency, that tendency is not to be borne with. The friends of religious equality have certainly been unable to claim him, for no man in Parliament, probably, has wielded a more powerful influence against them. He is, in their view, but a novitiate in eccliaistical Liberalism. But Oxford will have no novitiate in any but her own school. So William Ewart Gladstone, whom any other constituency would be proud to receive and whose shortcomings on some questions they would gladly condone, is turned out of the representation of the University to find acceptance elsewhere. Assuredly, Oxford could not have more efficiently employed four days in favour of religious equality than she has done in severing the tie which united the Chancellor of the Exchequer to herself.

Liberalism has abundant reason to rejoice in a decision which it has loyally done its best to avert. We do not, indeed, expect that Mr. Gladstone's expulsion from the seat he has so

long retained and adorned will be immediately followed by any marked expansion of his politico-eccliaistical opinions. On the contrary, we think it not unlikely that, for some time to come, the leanings of his mind towards liberality in Church matters will be deliberately restrained by the mere force of his will. But as it was not by any mere exertion of will that he moved forward, so, we are convinced, it will not be by any such force that he will be permanently holden back. The influence of his Oxford connection upon his judgment was probably so subtle as to be imperceptible to himself. He unconsciously looked upon the questions in which his constituency were concerned, in the first instance at least, with their eyes. Their predominant feeling, their modes of looking at things, their fixed principles, their honest but stubborn prejudices, have naturally and insensibly mingled with his freer thoughts, and latent misgivings, and larger knowledge of facts, and inferences from wider observation, and have coloured the intellectual result without exciting his suspicion as to whence the colouring was derived. For awhile, it is not unlikely that the same process will go on in his mind, and possibly not only with his own assent, but by his own choice—just as young people on first leaving home resolve to refer all their future judgments to domestic maxims. But the effort seldom succeeds for long. The old influences come into competition with new and unanticipated ones. The intellect gets acclimatised to another region. Truth flows in upon it from all manner of unsuspected sources—and in spite of the will, change, at first slowly, but at length rapidly and irresistibly sets in, and moulds the convictions to the altered position. It was so with the late Sir Robert Peel—it will no doubt be so with Mr. Gladstone. Transplantation into a fresh soil will, in the end, invigorate him. There may be some drooping at first; but as the sap drawn from new sources rises and discharges its proper functions, the plant will show in all its developments the influence from which its sustenance and vigour are drawn.

The country looks upon Mr. Gladstone as the statesman of the future. It is of immense importance that he should be untrammelled by ties which restrain the free action of his own mind. There is a happy augury in the rejection of the right hon. gentleman by Oxford University. It implies that movement may be confidently expected in the eccliaistical policy of the country. That sensitive constituency discerns the signs of the times. The day is at hand when questions relating to the Church, to its union with the State, to its political supremacy, to the exclusive privileges of its clergy, and to the results which these arrangements of a bygone age are producing, will have to be discussed as the leading questions of the age. Statesmanship will be compelled to deal with them, however reluctantly, with a view to practical settlement. The Church, at least as a political institution, has yet to be adjusted to the convictions and spirit of modern society. This, in fact, is plainly the business of this generation, a business which can no longer be evaded. Is it not remarkable, is it not encouraging, that the statesman upon whom all eyes are fixed as the man most capable of putting the will of England into the form of law, should just at this critical moment be detached from an immovable corporation, and set at liberty to form his own judgments, and pursue his own course? To us it has long appeared as the one prerequisite to Mr. Gladstone's future usefulness. He was chained to a dead body. He is now free. The most decided of his disqualifications for conducting the coming conflict has been removed. He is crippled no longer. His responsibility will be all his own—his opportunities also.

South Lancashire will, we trust, within a day or two, give the fitting response to Oxford University. The Liberal electors of that division will surely rise above all petty punctilios in the impending contest. The battle is no common one. The man is no vulgar politician. The cause at issue is of vital moment. Mr. Gladstone

ought to be triumphantly returned. The issue at stake is eccliaistical progress or eccliaistical stagnation. Oxford has decided for the former by rejecting the Chancellor of the Exchequer—can South Lancashire do otherwise than declare for the latter by placing him at the head of the poll? All minor questions sink into insignificance as compared with that greater and more important one now submitted to the constituency for its solemn verdict. Be Mr. Gladstone's professions on them deficient and faulty as they may, his return will do more to promote religious equality in the future than any sticking for subordinate branches of it can possibly effect. Let every Dissenter who has a vote for that division of the county rise to the height of the occasion, and let that swarming district declare that whom Oxford has cast away in mistrust, Lancashire adopts with generous confidence. The moral of the event will soon disclose itself.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

TEN years ago, one of the last countries to which we should have looked for an example of good government was Italy. To-day, the first country to which we should look for such a government is Italy. Possessing statesmen who are more than politicians, and the majority of whom are superior to mere party objects—a King who lives for Italy, instead of making Italy live for him—a people whose aspiration is ever for something higher and better than anything yet realised—and a Government which, though bold in theory, is cautious in practice—Italy promises soon to be the best governed country in Europe, if she be not that already.

What Italy is religiously very few of us know. The Romish Church has done its best to make the Italians, as it makes all others over whom it has a predominant influence, mere superstitious heathens whose Christianity is of no more value than the fetishism of the grossest barbarian. It has not succeeded, for the Italians, as a people, may be said to be heathens without being superstitious. They snap their fingers at the Romish Church, while even the priests will turn up their noses at a picture of the Sovereign Pontiff. Amongst these, some Protestants are making almost hopeless efforts at evangelisation, attended, as all such efforts are and must be, with a very discouraging success. The people have, first, to be got to believe in religion, and by-and-bye they may believe in Protestantism. The cultured classes of Italy embrace some devout men, and most probably a much larger number of what in England would be called by the Evangelical Church party infidels, but who are as much like infidels as most Evangelical Churchmen are like Christians. Amongst these there are many whose whole religion consists in the reformation of Italy, but some who have aspirations for a high national life both towards God and towards the people. These confront Rome on the one hand, and revolutionists on the other. And of such, mainly, is the present Government of Italy composed.

Those of our readers who may have read General La Marmora's report to the King of Italy upon the recent negotiations with Rome, will understand the occasion of the above remarks. Those who have not read it we urge to do so, for it is one of the ablest of State papers, and one of the boldest pronouncements against the eccliaistical encroachments of Rome that any statesman has ever made. It is not necessary that we should go through it. It simply explains why the negotiations with the Pope were broken off, the reason being that in the matter of the bishops "his Holiness" would not acknowledge the supremacy of the secular Government. La Marmora, therefore, legitimately boasts when he says that although the negotiations have not had an entire success, "the rights of the nation and of the Crown" have been preserved. And then, General La Marmora adds:—"The day, perhaps, may not be far distant when the

so much desired separation of Church and State will bring with it the complete separation of religious and spiritual from political interests, to the common benefit of both Church and State, and particularly to the advantage of Italy, which from their confusion, has suffered such long and severe trials." These words will one day have an historical importance. They are the first that have ever been uttered, officially, by any Government in Europe, in which the separation of the Church from the State has been openly advocated. The most remarkable circumstance, however, is, that they are the words of Italian statesmen and Catholics. Yet, perhaps, this is not so remarkable; for, as in England, the modern demand for liberty of thought has proceeded from Oxford, so it might, perhaps, have been anticipated that the demand for the mental freedom of the people and the Church should come from the country that has seen most of a despotic ecclesiastical Government. There are none who appreciate liberty so much as those who have been bound in the heaviest fetters.

While we are calling attention to Italy, we may mention another movement, having its origin in the Church as such. There has recently been formed at Naples an Ecclesiastical Emancipation Society, which numbers at present some 971 priests, and 832 laymen, including some of the highest social and political influence. The object of this Society is to reform the Catholic Church. It acknowledges the primacy of the Pope, and the supremacy of Ecumenical councils, but demands a restoration of the ancient rights of ecclesiastics; of the right of election in laymen; the abolition of celibacy and of compulsory confession; the translation of the Scriptures into Italian; and that religious services shall be conducted in the native tongues. A similar society has been established in Tuscany. No one can doubt whither, under such a Government as the present, these movements are likely to lead. They will lead from Romanism, and probably towards something like the Episcopal Church in America; for these Italian Roman Catholics are asking for reforms, some of which are greater than any which the State has conceded to the English Established Church. But then, they do not expect State support, and most probably do not care for it.

While Italians are making such rapid strides towards ecclesiastical freedom, and already accept the ideal of liberty and independence, we, in England, are told that we shall have to stand still from this time forward. The *Guardian*, after reviewing the ecclesiastical history of the late Parliament, and remarking that nothing was done, adds that "if the history of the late Parliament is to be regarded as a fair specimen of what an even balance of parties, in the present state of the franchise, is likely to produce, we may consider practical legislation for the Church as nearly at an end." Singularly enough the *Clerical Journal* takes the same view as regards practical legislation for Dissent. It writes as follows:—

We do not think, therefore, that the causes of Dissenting defeat are so ephemeral and removable as Dissenters and extreme Liberals profess to think them. At one time Dissenting objections were treated with respect because they were thought to be founded on *bond fide* grievances, the removal of which would restore peace; but when it was discovered that they were only the pretences for a continued and undying attack on the Church they appeared in their true light, and are now viewed as the capacious carplings of dissatisfied men, not to be entertained by the country at large. We shall be greatly surprised if they ever again command the attention they have done; and whatever money the Liberation Society may spend, or whatever exertions it may make to influence elections, we believe Englishmen will view it as a sham, and that it may as well assume as its motto, "Othello's occupation's gone."

Well, we shall all see what we shall see, and we have no doubt of being, on the whole, contented.

An action in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, for a libel of false doctrine, deserves some attention. The Rev. Charles Jones sued Lord Lifford for stating that he, Mr. Jones, preached erroneous doctrines, and so caused his church to be deserted. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found for the plaintiff—damages 400*l*. In certain recent theological controversies in England, and more especially in some which have caused no small stir amongst Nonconformists, it is not on the whole perhaps to be regretted that some foully libelled Christian gentlemen did not bring their accuser before a civil court. A verdict of 400*l*. damages will perhaps restrain this temper in future.

We cannot complain that little attention has been paid to political questions during the present election. We believe that Nonconformist electors have never been so active, and have never done so much to advance their principles. For the most part, and with few exceptions, they have quitted themselves like men. They will therefore read with the greater satisfaction, an address which has fallen into our hands on the political duties of Protestant Dissenters, by the Rev. J. Jackson Goadby, of Leicester. Mr. Goadby did

his immediate friends no little service in preaching this bold and fearless discourse: he has done a greater service in allowing it to be reprinted.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL AT BOSTON.

"The National Council of Congregational Churches," representing three thousand congregations, closed its sittings at Boston on June 24th. At one of the later sittings it was resolved to recommend that the churches should contribute 300,000 *dols.* for the use of the Home Missionary Society, nearly double last year's subscriptions; to the American Missionary Association, which, by its fidelity to the spiritual interests of the negro race, and by its zealous and comprehensive labours for the education and religious instruction of the freedmen, is peculiarly and providentially prepared for the work of their evangelisation, the Council recommended the contribution of 250,000 *dols.*, which is somewhat more than double the sum received by that society during the last year. To the American Congregational Union, which has proved itself to be a very efficient ally in the work of evangelisation, by its aid in building houses of worship, the Council recommended the contribution of 200,000 *dols.*, a special fund over and above its receipts for its ordinary work, to enable it to aid in building sanctuaries in places of central influence in the South and West, especially in the South. These three sums make the large amount of 750,000 *dols.*—three quarters of a million. A special committee recommended simultaneous collection in all the churches, on the Sabbath next preceding December 22 (the day of the landing of the Pilgrims), in behalf of the special fund of 200,000 *dols.* for the American Congregational Union; and that personal appeals be made to all to regard the duty of self-denying benevolence with reference to each of these organisations. The report was accepted, and when the question was put by Governor Buckingham, the Moderator pledging the members of the Council to carry out the resolutions in their several spheres, all rose as one man.

THE ENGLISH DEPUTATION.

In reply to the address presented by the English deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, Mr. Beecher, Dr. Bacon, and Professor Sturtevant were requested to draw up a report, which is described as having been "discriminating, trenchant, manly, candid, and kind." The scene that ensued is thus described by the Rev. J. P. Gulliver, in the *New York Independent*:—

Immediately upon its presentation Rev. Mr. Quint, chaplain of the second Mass. regiment, rose and expressed the relief he felt upon hearing the report. "The noise of the shouts," said he, "which went up the other day in applause of England's representative here, has oppressed me ever since. For I feared that the discriminations now made in this report were not then so clear as they ought to be in the minds of this body. No doubt England is repentant in her way. She, like Providence, is always on the side of the heaviest battalions. She fawns upon the strong, and bullies the weak. (Hush! hush! with some hisses.) "Gentlemen, when you have exposed your lives, by three years' service in the field, in defence of your country, when you have stood, as I have done, where the balls showered like hail about you, when you have seen, as I have seen, your friends and brothers fall by hundreds, pierced with British bullets, from British guns, in the hands of rebels clad in British coats, shod with British shoes, and sustained by British sympathy and British jealousy, then, if you choose to hiss me when I characterise their late and reluctant repentance, which has been expressed by some of the delegates on this floor, as largely a repentance for having been caught on the losing side, you will have earned the right to do so. Till then I claim to stand here and speak my mind without being insulted." From this point Mr. Quint proceeded, carrying the sympathies of the audience generally with him, while he spoke in laudatory terms of the report. It is but justice to say that the expressions of disapprobation proceeded from only a few persons, and seemed to be prompted by the feeling that sharp words, though true, might be discourteous, as uttered toward guests receiving our hospitality.

Dr. Vaughan then stated that he had been made aware of the dissatisfaction which many felt in respect to the position which the English Congregationalists in general, and himself in particular, had occupied. He thought he could relieve their minds by some fuller statements. He then proceeded to justify the silence of the Congregational Union, on the ground that it is a body so heterogeneous in its composition as to render necessary the greatest care in excluding every topic upon which there could not be an entire harmony of opinion. Dissension, they feared, would result in dissolution. And so, as they did not agree on the subject of the American War, those who did sympathise with us in the hour of our agony, and who would have ranged themselves on our side in our efforts to maintain the cause of liberty and the dearest interests of Christianity, were compelled to keep silent. He then proceeded to speak of his own opinion, which he now saw to be an incorrect one, that the North could not subdue the South if it tried, that the trial would cost a fearful sacrifice of life, and that even the overthrow of slavery would not compensate for the cost of its removal by war. He now, however, saw that there was at the South a state of society essential feudal, if not barbarian, which moral means would never change, and which could be swept from the earth only by fire and sword.

Dr. Raleigh, our firm and constant friend, followed with an anecdote, the pertinence and delicate sarcasm of which were highly appreciated by the assembly. He knew of an old Scotch minister, not remarkably gifted in hermeneutics, who would say, when he came to a hard place in his expositions, "My dear brethren, here is a difficulty—a very great difficulty, as all the commentators agree; let us therefore look it boldly in the face—and pass on!" "I think," said he, "that we must treat the subject before us pretty much in that way." The audience quite agreed with him!

Dr. J. P. Thompson then said a few just words, reminding us of the affirmation of Buchanan, at the commencement of the strife, that the general government could not coerce a State, and of Lincoln afterward that we were not aiming, in the war, at the abolition of slavery. What wonder, then, if our English brethren were led astray, when our own rulers gave them the premises from which their false conclusions were drawn?

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, being loudly called for, came forward, and said that, though the facts which had been mentioned furnished some excuse for these mistakes of a portion of the English Congregationalists, and in part accounted for their hostility to us and our cause, yet they did not constitute a justification. Our French brethren never, for a moment, fell into any such errors, though speaking another language, and having far less opportunity for understanding the interior forces at work in our American society. How did it happen that Dr. Vaughan, and those he represents, fell into such opinions, and indulged such feelings? Dropping at this point this merely personal matter, Mr. Beecher commenced the discussion of the larger international question, in a strain of lofty and burning eloquence such as even he has seldom attained, and which opened a scene of wild enthusiasm and excitement such as has seldom been witnessed in any deliberative body, least of all in an assembly of educated and self-poised men. He led us by a few graphic sentences over the ground of his recent visit to England, describing the horrible state of public sentiment there on his arrival, and his sharp contest with the "wild beasts of Ephesus," then tracing the changes which had since taken place, and urging the largest magnanimity on our part toward the mother country, which, its aristocracy and snobs excepted, had, after all, been, on the whole, true to us and in sympathy with our great cause. Then, bursting into a strain of vehement eloquence, he called for perpetual union and unity between those two great Protestant nations of the earth, upon whose united action the cause of liberty and of Christ, throughout the world, so largely depends, and, reaching down from the platform, he seized the hands of Dr. Raleigh and Dr. Vaughan, and cried, "I give the hand of fellowship and love to Old England"—the whole vast assembly, by a universal impulse, rising to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs and hands, and sending up cheer after cheer for the future union of England and America in all the conflicts of liberty and in all the works of Christian love.

When the question came up on the adoption of the report, objection was made to an expression which implied a most gratuitous confession that a boastful and vainglorious spirit is a characteristic national trait, and that the exhibition of this spirit on our part was a partial justification for the hostile and cruel conduct of some of our English brethren. The objection was put upon the ground that it is not true that we are any more boastful than other nations, especially than the English, that such a statement coming from this Council would be quoted offensively against us abroad, and that, so far as it was ever true at all, it belongs rather to the brag-garts of the South, who have so long given their peculiar dialect to the language of our State papers. After some discussion it was agreed that the clause should be so amended as to lay this charge at the door, not of the nation at large, but of its quondam Southern masters.

One day was set apart for a visit of the entire Council, with other friends, to the number in all of 1,047, to Plymouth Rock.

Arriving, the full regiment marched first to Burt Hill, the ancient resting-place of the Pilgrims. There, as by adjournment, the Council was called to order, and, after a very apposite prayer by the pastor of the Congregational Church there, Rev. Mr. Bremner, the Declaration of Faith was adopted, the descendants of the Pilgrims attesting adherence to their spirit and principles and joining there in prayer and doxology. After sauntering among the mementoes of the dead, we marched through the Congregational Meeting House to Pilgrim Rock, each one being anxious to press the hospitable stone. While standing upon and around the Rock, a photographer took two views of the Council and of the glorious surroundings, with Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims kept the Sabbath, in the background of the bay. The mammoth picture, which is an entire success, is sold by the artist, Mr. Whipple, for 3.00 *dols.* Thence to Pilgrim Hall, and to the collation spread upon a grassy shade. After a bountiful repast came the real feast. Dr. Stone, who cannot do a mediocre thing, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, did himself as master of the assembly. Words of welcome came from a citizen and from the President-elect of the Pilgrim Society; then a response from the assistant moderators; then congratulations from Drs. Vaughan, Raleigh, and Massey, the Puritans from fatherland, and from Rev. T. Monod, of Paris; then words of inspiration from Drs. Post, Bacon, and Buddington. The attention of the citizens of Plymouth, who had turned out in their gala attire to receive us, must be mentioned. Besides service at the collation, they had barrels of ice-water set at needful distances along the course of our pilgrimage, while ladies sat in their windows dispensing from ice-cool pitchers.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AT LAUNCESTON.—On Wednesday evening, July 12th, in compliance with an earnest invitation, the Rev. G. Humphreys, of Wellington, delivered a second lecture on "Religious Equality," to a large audience. Mr. Cardall (a Wesleyan) occupied the chair. Mr. Humphreys fully exposed and refuted many of the arguments which are usually brought forward to justify the connection between the Church and the State. He showed that it is not within the province of the civil government to establish or endow any Christian Church or any form of religion; that it is utterly opposed to the whole spirit and teachings of the New Testament for any part of the Church of Christ to ally itself with the State; that it is in every sense unjust to the community at large, and especially to unendowed sections of the Church, for any one religious body to be established; and that the connection of the Church with the State corrupts Christian life and impedes the progress of the Gospel. These points were clearly and forcibly put before the audience. The facts and illustrations made use of were such as came home with telling effect on the minds of the people. The lecture was received with frequent

and hearty bursts of applause. At the close, the Rev. J. Horsey made a capital speech, thanking Mr. Humphreys for his able lecture. The whole meeting was a most fitting following up of Mr. Humphreys' visit to Llancoeston in the autumn of 1864. This time the clerical and other supporters of the Establishment were silent.

Correspondence.

THE LATE HALIFAX ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Now that Messrs. Stansfeld and Akroyd are chosen to represent the borough of Halifax in the next Parliament, it may be worth while for a resident in the town to offer, to such of your readers as are justly grieved at the election of Mr. Akroyd, some remarks on the causes of his candidature and success. It is my opinion we cannot go back to any degree of Providence for "a first cause" in this matter. I believe it will be found to be, at best, but one of those events mysteriously permitted to take place. Mr. Akroyd has himself declared the first cause to have been a long-cherished and ceaselessly-restless ambition to represent his native town. That this ambition was sustained within him by unwavering self-confidence is evident from the egotism and self-praise of his public addresses. Still, this craving for political honours would never have been thus far satisfied, had not certain members of "the Halifax Liberal Registration Society" exerted themselves in his favour. There is reason also to believe that the object of these gentlemen was less to dispense with the services of Sir Charles Wood than with those of our much-prized member, Mr. Stansfeld. It was only recently that this fact "cropped up" to the observation of some of us. It is well known that Mr. Stansfeld's political opinions and consistent practice are very distasteful to certain so-called Liberals; and it would have been most gratifying to them to cast him out in favour of Mr. Akroyd. Yet the declaration of such a object would have resulted in its defeat, and therefore a more covert and dishonourable method of procedure was adopted.

Twelve months since, there were rumours of the probable elevation of Sir C. Wood to the softer seats and serene atmosphere of the House of Lords; and at this time a requisition, very numerous signed, was presented to Mr. Akroyd, calling upon him to offer himself at the general election, which just then appeared to be imminent. Now, it is but just Mr. Akroyd to state that he did not at first base his candidature on the rumour of Sir C. Wood's elevation; but it is no more than truth to affirm that considerable capital was made out of the report. Very many electors signed the requisition to Mr. Akroyd, in the full belief that Sir C. Wood would not again come forward. Moreover, there is a whisper—which, at least, is as worthy of credit as the rumour that the baronet was about to be raised to the peerage—to the effect that Sir Charles Wood, twelve months since, denied, by letter to one of his friends (?) that there was any truth in the rumour concerning him. I leave your readers to judge of the honour and manliness of trading any further on such a report. But the object was to oust Mr. Stansfeld. No doubt Sir C. Wood would present himself for re-election in due time, and to use the rumour of his elevation, in order to obtain promises of support for Mr. Akroyd, was only a little harmless jesuitry in the estimation of those who were desirous of defeating Mr. Stansfeld. The canvass of Mr. Akroyd was prosecuted as far as he thought fit at the time; but the imminent general election proving a false prophecy, affairs were allowed to sink into quietude without any effort on the part of Sir Charles Wood's friends to secure his position for any emergency. There is no question that, had the baronet and Mr. Stansfeld come down to Halifax at the time of Mr. Akroyd's first canvass, sufficient enthusiasm in favour of these gentlemen would have been aroused to defeat the ambition of the prosperous manufacturer and "local benefactor."

This step was not taken, though it was urged by some judicious gentlemen; there was a suppression of all thought in reference to the matter, until the reception, in May last, by Mr. John Crossley, of Sir Charles Wood's letter, expressing his determination not to oppose the son of his old friend, Jonathan Akroyd, Esq. This letter—a model of courtesy and self-abnegation—also declared the writer's unwillingness to do anything which would have the appearance of opposition to Mr. Stansfeld. But all this refinement of feeling was lost on the local candidate, who might properly have been expected to respond that he was too generous to compete with the friend of his father. Instead of this chivalrous conduct, Mr. Akroyd forthwith issued an address to the electors, acknowledging Sir Charles Wood's courtesy in retiring, and recording his own determination to present himself for nomination. Here was another opportunity for the leaders of the Liberal party to inquire whether their old representative could be induced to reconsider his decision, or whether they should not bring out another candidate considerably in advance of Mr. Akroyd. Younger men waited for the word of command from recognised leaders, but waited in vain. The *Times*, *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *Freeman* pointed out the disgrace about to fall upon the Halifax Liberal electors. The *Leeds Mercury* also ably exposed the difference between the two gentlemen; but the *Halifax Courier* and the *Guardian* gave the preference to Mr. Akroyd, and exerted a certain amount of interest, such as it is, in his favour.

It was now thought desirable for the Liberal electors to move independently of their hitherto acknowledged leaders. A requisition to Mr. John Crossley, calling upon him to read Sir C. Wood's letter to the electors, was signed by 370 persons and presented to him. This originated a noble meeting of about 700 persons, by whom it was enthusiastically resolved to urge Sir Charles to permit himself to be put in nomination in connection with Mr. Stansfeld. This was followed by a monster meeting of electors and non-electors equally enthusiastic; but many days elapsed ere the canvass on Sir Charles Wood's behalf could be completed, and it was not until the night of Thursday, the 6th of July, that his final reply could be obtained, which was that he could not consent to be put in nomination. His name was reluctantly withdrawn, and the question of inviting some other gentleman was entertained; but the opinion largely prevailed that it was too late to obtain any one who

would be acceptable to the general body of Liberal electors; for it must be remembered that two men of such advanced and noble principles as Mr. Stansfeld could not be returned for Halifax. Toryism proper would be in itself an insignificant consideration; but semi-Liberalism and Dissenters, devoutly thankful for the blessing of a State-Church, would, in coalition with the Tories, have overthrown a second Stansfeld. Some of us were disposed to put a thorough Liberal forward for the sake of honour, and not with the hope of success; but the adoption of such a course would have divided the Liberal party in the borough. Still, we ask that our efforts may not be despised, late, unsuccessful, and forlorn the hope thus we led. In the attempt to reintroduce Sir C. Wood we have protested against being "walked over," as Mr. Akroyd ungraciously expressed it. We have also taught him there is yet a strong and healthy current of Liberal feeling in the borough, and that, with the reconstruction of the party of progress, to the rigid exclusion of those who have gone over to him and yet call themselves Liberal, he may, at another election, find his name at the bottom of the poll. The short political catechism through which the two members were put at the nomination contrasted Mr. Akroyd most unfavourably with Mr. Stansfeld, whose direct and satisfactory replies were received with repeated cheering. Halifax electors are disgraced by a part of last Tuesday's proceedings; but the result must be traced to the more refined courtesy of Sir C. Wood, the ambition and unhealthy influence of Mr. Akroyd, the culpable supineness of "leading Liberals" and Nonconformists, but not to the faithful, uncorrupted few who did what they could.

I am, Sir, yours most faithfully,

THOMAS MICHAEL.

Halifax, July 14th, 1865.

CARDIGANSHIRE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Knowing that you feel an interest in the Principality, I venture to trouble you with the state of politics in Cardiganshire.

Colonel Powell, our late member, is a cripple, and you might have seen him wheeled into the House of Commons in a perambulator. It was expected that the state of his health would have induced him to resign his seat long ago, for he was totally unfit, both mentally and physically, to attend to its duties, and no one imagined that he would seek re-election when there would be a dissolution of Parliament.

Our county has returned a Tory for centuries, the representation being only an arrangement between two or three powerful families as to who should go in, and until late years, it would have been deemed presumption in any one to so much as hint that this state of things should not continue, but the Dissenters, who constitute nine-tenths of the inhabitants, have become uneasy under the yoke, and paving the way for a contest for years in the Registration Courts. They had an understanding with Sir T. D. Lloyd, one of Lord Palmerston's batch of baronets, to come forward to contest the seat, whenever the opportunity would offer itself. Add although he was not a mad "after their own hearts," being a Churchman and a Whig only, it was deemed a step in advance to secure some sort of a Liberal, and one pledged to support a Liberal Government. Things were in this position a month ago, but during the last fortnight they have taken a sudden and unexpected turn. The Tories having failed to secure a candidate, urged poor Colonel Powell to stand again, and he consented. Sir T. D. Lloyd, to the utter astonishment of his friends, announced in the newspaper, that owing to his having pledged his word some years ago to Colonel Powell, he would not oppose him, although he would have opposed any other Tory candidate. He therefore declined to come forward, and then the Liberal cause was deserted by one who was looked upon as its leader in the county, and that on the eve of a general election. Smarting under their disappointment, the Liberals and Dissenters went in search of another candidate, and found no difficulty in fixing upon one who had their entire confidence, for he has been their idol for years, a native of the county, a Dissenter, one possessing every qualification, and that to an eminent degree, to represent them. This was no other than Henry Richard, the talented and indefatigable secretary of the Peace Society. A correspondence was opened at once with him, and he was prevailed upon to stand. He came down to Aberystwyth with that view. The report of his arrival reached Colonel Powell: he was frightened out of the field, communicated at once with Sir T. D. Lloyd, and on the following morning appeared an announcement in the newspapers that Colonel Powell had retired, and Sir Thomas issued his address. In the meantime another Liberal candidate, it appears, had taken the field, a Mr. David Davies, railway contractor, who is now making the Manchester and Milford line which runs through the county. I believe he has been attracted merely by seeing the field open. He had issued his address, and had begun to canvass in one part of the county, Sir Thomas in another, and Mr. Richard's friends in a third. Under these circumstances the best friends of the Liberal cause were alarmed. They called a meeting in Aberystwyth, a central town, where the three candidates and their friends were desired to meet, with the view of coming to an amicable arrangement. They did so the following day. Sir Thomas, through his agent, declined to retire. Davies, who seemed very anxious to go to Parliament to represent the railway interest, also declined. Mr. Richard, the popular candidate, rather than cause such a division as would endanger the Liberal cause, by inviting a Tory to step in between them, retired. Thus he who is admitted to possess by far the greatest qualification, who is the admiration of his countrymen in all parts of the world, rather than imperil the cause he has so much at heart, leaves the field in possession of a vacillating and weak-minded Whig baronet, and an ignorant upstart of a railway contractor. But it is a melancholy sight to see what a shock his retirement has caused in the county, and I may add throughout Wales, for Mr. Richard would not be looked upon by his countrymen as merely representing Cardiganshire, but as the mouthpiece of all Dissenters in the Principality. Our grief and disappointment are greatly enhanced now that we have ascertained beyond a doubt that he would have obtained two Liberal votes to one of the other candidates. The few Liberals who support Lloyd are very lukewarm, and if he gets in it will be through his Conservative friends. Davies is

popular with the Methodists, being a member and deacon in that connexion. Fifteen years ago he was a lawyer, earning fifteen shillings a week, but, if reports are true, he is now worth a quarter of a million, which he has made through his railway contracts. But he has sadly neglected the cultivation of his intellect, and is man quite unfitted for Parliament, as well as for representing the intelligent Dissenters of Cardiganshire, who, as a whole, will bear comparison with any constituency in the United Kingdom.

We have now only to console ourselves with the hope that another opportunity will soon arrive when Mr. Richard can be brought forward, and we shall then convince our friends and our foes that sufficient zeal and enthusiasm remain in the county to carry him triumphantly to the House of Commons.

Yours sincerely,
A CARDIGANSHIRE ELECTOR.

ABINGDON ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Many of your readers have no doubt been surprised at the result of the electoral contest at Abingdon; and been led to draw a contrast between her neighbour and sister Wallingford, which has done precisely the reverse, viz., exchanged her Tory for a Liberal, after being held by the Tories for thirty-four years. Comparing the two, they will bring a verdict of guilty against Abingdon, where the Liberals are strong enough always to have their own way, if they will bestir themselves. But before pronouncing judgment, please hear the evidence for the defence. At the last election, Mr. Norris was elected by 147 votes (or 145); this time he polled only 116. The reason for this decrease of support is thus given by a friend:—

We have been thoroughly defeated by a double dipped Tory, much to our sorrow and mortification, though not to our surprise. Mr. Norris has disgusted many of his supporters by the course he pursued during the last session of Parliament in absenting himself from the divisions on the University Tests, Qualification for Offices, Roman Catholic Oaths, Borough Franchise, Union Chargeability, and Ballot Bills (a pretty Liberal representative you have no doubt, Mr. Editor, taken notice of this gentleman's votes—as to speeches he never made any); and also by the indifferent and almost insulting way he treated the Liberal party. He seems to have been trying to conciliate the Tories, and has been lavish of his favours to them, thinking they would not oppose him. And nicely they have sold him. I should not have voted for him, but for the sake of trying to keep the Liberal party together. The leading Liberals would have nothing to do with him. I hope another election, with a better man, will thoroughly unite the party again.

And very right too of you, Abingdon. It is not to be regretted that Mr. Norris has been rejected, but it is, that his misconduct should have cost the Liberal party a seat, and brought disgrace upon the old borough, which is strong enough in her Liberalism to redeem herself when, as my friend says, "a better man" bids for the honour of representing her, and not the opportunity of misrepresenting her. Abingdon is downright Liberal or thorough Tory; therefore the present member is a truer representative, for he does maintain the principles (or prejudices) of a powerful majority; but the Liberals are the stronger, as they proved at the last contest, when they beat their opponents by a majority of twenty-three.

Let the Abingdon friends look out for "a better man" in time, and not have to do so in a hurry, for it is not likely so many years will again elapse before another general election; indeed it is very probable that the important matters now agitating our political life will be brought "to the point," and necessitate "an appeal to the country" soon. We do expect something more from this Parliament than the last, looking at the names that grace the list—not merely fill it; and believe that the advanced and advancing party, with the powerful reinforcement of a Mill, a Hughes, Torrens, Chambers, Morley, Fawcett, and some others whom we have gained, or hope to within the next week, each powerful in himself, will be able to bring matters to an issue, and drive the enemy from the outposts where they have so long succeeded in maintaining their stand, owing principally to the insincerity of such Liberals as Mr. Norris, and some others, who have had notice to leave this week. A pity it is they have not all been so served even though it cost a similar amount of sacrifice.

Mr. Norris, then, must stand aside, content to act the very servicable, though not very pleasant, part of a warning beacon to all such as are running on the same tack—he has been tried and "won't do." Who shall be next? Perhaps Lord Amberley might have more success in Abingdon than he has in Leeds, but that is for them to decide; excusing, as I hope they will, my being so bold as to offer such a suggestion. The Liberal party, who carried their man by a majority of twenty-three in 1859, could have kept him there, and would have done so if he had deserved it; could do the same for another. Let them, then, unite and choose a man for themselves, and after their own minds, who will be an honour to the borough—a gentleman who will aid the cause of truth and liberty. This is the expectation of

Yours truly,
B. M.

London, N.W., July 15.

COUNTY VOTES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reference to your statement of the qualifications for a county election, I would ask—Has a British Schoolmaster a claim to vote whose school is partly supported by endowments which he does not directly receive, but which go into the general fund for defraying the expenses of the school, his salary being a part thereof?

Respectfully yours,
MARTIN.

London, July 15.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 147 during the past week.

A young lady gathering seaweed on the coast off Hartlepool fell asleep on an elevated rock, all unobserved by others. The tide came in and surrounded the rock, and she was awakened by the water reaching her. She found herself in the utmost peril, and made signals of distress, which were happily seen. She was rescued, with much difficulty, by an Irishman.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

PLACES.	REPRESENTATIVES.	L.	C.	PLACES.	REPRESENTATIVES.	L.	C.
Abingdon ...	Colonel C. Lindsay ...	1	—	Lymington ...	Mr. W. Mackinnon, jun. ...	1	—
Andover ...	Hon. D. Fortescue ...	1	—	Macclesfield ...	Lord G. Lennox ...	1	—
Arundel ...	Mr. W. Humphrey ...	1	—	Maidstone ...	Mr. Brocklehurst ...	1	—
Ashburton ...	Mr. Jardine ...	1	—	Maldon ...	Mr. E. C. Egerton ...	1	—
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	Mr. Milner Gibson ...	1	—	Manchester ...	Mr. W. Lee ...	1	—
Aylesbury ...	Mr. S. G. Smith ...	1	—	Mariborough ...	Mr. Whatman ...	1	—
Banbury ...	Mr. N. M. Rothschild ...	1	—	Marlow ...	Mr. Peacocke ...	1	—
Barnstaple ...	Mr. Samuelson ...	1	—	Marylebone ...	Mr. Earle ...	1	—
Bath ...	Sir G. Stucley ...	1	—	Marmesbury ...	Lord Andover ...	1	—
Beaumaris ...	Colonel Hogg ...	1	—	Malton ...	Hon. C. Fitzwilliam ...	1	—
Bedford ...	Mr. W. O. Stanley ...	1	—	Manchester ...	Mr. J. Brown ...	1	—
Bedfordshire ...	Mr. Whitbread ...	1	—	Marlborough ...	Mr. Basley ...	1	—
Berwick ...	Colonel Stuart ...	1	—	Marlow ...	Mr. E. James ...	1	—
Beverley ...	Mr. Hastings Russell ...	1	—	Middlesex ...	Lord E. Bruce ...	1	—
Bewdley ...	Colonel Gilpin ...	1	—	Midhurst ...	Mr. H. B. Baring ...	1	—
Birkenhead ...	Mr. Marjoribanks ...	1	—	Monmouth ...	Colonel B. Knox ...	1	—
Birmingham ...	Mr. A. Mitchell ...	1	—	Monmouthshire ...	Colonel P. Williams ...	1	—
Blackburn ...	Colonel Edwards ...	1	—	Morpeth ...	Mr. H. Lewis ...	1	—
Bodmin ...	Mr. C. Sykes ...	1	—	Montgomery ...	Mr. T. Chambers ...	1	—
Bolton ...	Sir T. E. Winnington ...	1	—	Montgomeryshire ...	Mr. H. A. Bruce ...	1	—
Boston ...	Mr. Laird ...	1	—	Morpeth ...	Lord Enfield ...	1	—
Bradford ...	Mr. John Bright ...	1	—	Newark ...	Mr. Hanbury ...	1	—
Brecknock ...	Mr. Scholefield ...	1	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	Mr. Mitford ...	1	—
Brecknockshire ...	Mr. Hornby ...	1	—	Newcastle-und-Lyme ...	Mr. C. Bailey ...	1	—
Bridgewater ...	Mr. Fielden ...	1	—	Norfolk, East ...	Colonel Somerset ...	1	—
Bridgnorth ...	Mr. L. Gower ...	1	—	Northallerton ...	Mr. C. O. S. Morgan ...	1	—
Bridport ...	Mr. Wyld ...	1	—	Northampton ...	Mr. C. H. Tracey ...	1	—
Brighton ...	Captain Gray ...	1	—	Northamptonshire ...	Mr. C. W. Wynne ...	1	—
Bristol ...	Mr. T. Barnes ...	1	—	Northumberland, S. ...	Sir G. Grey ...	1	—
Buckingham ...	Mr. Malcolm ...	1	—	Nottingham ...	Mr. Hodgkinson ...	1	—
Buckinghamshire ...	Mr. Parry ...	1	—	Nottinghamshire, S. ...	Lord A. Clinton ...	1	—
Bury ...	Mr. Wickham ...	1	—	Nottinghamshire, N. ...	Mr. Headlam ...	1	—
Bury St. Edmunds ...	Mr. W. E. Forster ...	1	—	Oldham ...	Mr. Cowen ...	1	—
Calne ...	Colonel Watkins ...	1	—	Northampton ...	Mr. Buckley ...	1	—
Cambridge ...	Major Morgan ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Allen ...	1	—
Cambridgeshire ...	Mr. A. Kinglake ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. C. W. Martin ...	1	—
Cambridge Univer. ...	Mr. Westropp ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. R. W. Kennard ...	1	—
Canterbury ...	Mr. Pritchard ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Howes ...	1	—
Cardiff ...	Sir J. Acton ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. O. Read ...	1	—
Cardigan ...	Mr. T. A. Mitchell ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. C. H. Mills ...	1	—
Carlisle ...	Mr. K. Hodgson ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Lord Henley ...	1	—
Carmarthen ...	Mr. H. Fawcett ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Gilpin ...	1	—
Carnarvon ...	Mr. H. Berkeley ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Lord Burghley ...	1	—
Carnarvonshire ...	Sir S. M. Peto ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. G. W. Hunt ...	1	—
Chatham ...	Sir H. Verney ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. W. B. Beaumont ...	1	—
Cheltenham ...	Mr. Hubbard ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. H. G. Liddell ...	1	—
Cheshire, South ...	Mr. Disraeli ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Warner ...	1	—
Chester ...	Mr. Du Pré ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir W. Russell ...	1	—
Chichester ...	Mr. Harvey ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. S. Morley ...	1	—
Chippenham ...	Mr. R. Phillips ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir R. Clifton ...	1	—
Christchurch ...	Mr. Hardcastle ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Lord Stanhope ...	1	—
Cirencester ...	Mr. Green ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Barrow ...	1	—
Clitheroe ...	Mr. Lowe ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Lord E. Clinton ...	1	—
Cockermouth ...	Mr. Forsyth ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. J. E. Denison ...	1	—
Colchester ...	Mr. F. S. Powell ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Hibbert ...	1	—
Cornwall, West ...	Lord G. J. Mannors ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Platt ...	1	—
Coventry ...	Lord Royston ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Cardwell ...	1	—
Cricklade ...	Mr. Young ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Naste ...	1	—
Cumberland, West ...	Mr. Walpole ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Henley ...	1	—
Cumberland, East ...	Mr. Selwyn ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Colonel North ...	1	—
Dartmouth ...	Mr. B. Johnstone ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Colonel Fane ...	1	—
Denbigh ...	Mr. Huddleston ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir H. Owen ...	1	—
Denbighshire ...	Colonel Stuart ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. G. L. Phillips ...	1	—
Derby ...	Captain Pryse ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Whalley ...	1	—
Derbyshire, North ...	Mr. W. N. Hodgson ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. T. Hankey ...	1	—
	Mr. E. Potter ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir W. Jolliffe ...	1	—
	Mr. W. Morris ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Sir R. P. Collier ...	1	—
	Mr. W. B. Hughes ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Morrison ...	1	—
	Colonel Pennant ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Childers ...	1	—
	Mr. Otway ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Waterhouse ...	1	—
	Mr. Schreiber ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. H. D. Seymour ...	1	—
	Sir P. Egerton ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Waring ...	1	—
	Mr. J. Tollemache ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Serjeant Gaslee ...	1	—
	Earl Grosvenor ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Stone ...	1	—
	Mr. W. H. Gladstone ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Sir T. Heaketh ...	1	—
	Lord H. Lennox ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Hon. Captain Stanley ...	1	—
	Mr. J. A. Smith ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. R. G. Price ...	1	—
	Mr. Goldney ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir F. Goldsmith ...	1	—
	Sir J. Neeld ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. J. S. Lefevre ...	1	—
	Admiral Walcott ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. G. L. Gower ...	1	—
	Mr. A. Bathurst ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Lord Galway ...	1	—
	Hon. R. Dutton ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. F. J. Foljambe ...	1	—
	Mr. Fort ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Sir R. Palmer ...	1	—
	Lord Naas ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Hon. J. C. Dundas ...	1	—
	Mr. Steel ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Sir C. Wood ...	1	—
	Mr. G. Rebow ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Captain Kearsey ...	1	—
	Mr. J. T. Miller ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. T. B. Potter ...	1	—
	Mr. St. Aubyn ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. W. Martin ...	1	—
	Mr. Davey ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Serjeant Kinglake ...	1	—
	Mr. Treherne ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Hon. G. J. Noel ...	1	—
	Mr. Eaton ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Hon. G. H. Heathcote ...	1	—
	Mr. A. L. Goddard ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Opt. L. B. Mackinnon, R.N. ...	1	—
	Mr. Gooch ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Cheetham ...	1	—
	Captain Lowther ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Marsh ...	1	—
	Mr. P. Wyndham ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Hamilton ...	1	—
	Mr. C. W. G. Howard ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Lord C. Paget ...	1	—
	Mr. W. Marshall ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. K. Hugessen ...	1	—
	Mr. J. Hardy ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir J. Johnstone ...	1	—
	Mr. Mainwaring ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Dent ...	1	—
	Mr. R. M. Biddulph ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. G. Glyn ...	1	—
	Sir W. W. Wynn ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Roebuck ...	1	—
	Mr. M. T. Bass ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Hadfield ...	1	—
	Mr. W. T. Cox ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. S. Cave ...	1	—
	Lord G. Cavendish ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, S. ...	Sir P. Burrell ...	1	—
	Mr. Jackson ...	1	—	Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Tomline ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Clement ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, N. ...	Hon. C. H. Cust ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. J. O. Gore ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Jasper More ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, S. ...	Hon. Mr. Herbert ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Gurney ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Moffatt ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Ingham ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, S. ...	Mr. Layard ...	1	—
				Northamptonshire, N. ...	Mr. Locke ...	1	—

PLACES.	REPRESENTATIVES.	L.	C.	PLACES.	REPRESENTATIVES.	L.	C.	CLOSE OF POLLS.	
Somersetshire, West	Sir A. Hood	...	1	Clare, County	Colonel Vandeleur	...	1	WEDNESDAY.	
Somerset, East	Mr. W.H. P.G. Langton	...	1	Clonmel	Sir C. O'Loughlin	...	1	ABINGDON.	
Staffordshire, South	Mr. R. N. Grenville	...	1	Coleraine	Mr. John Bagwell	...	1	Lindsay, Conservative	137
Stafford	Mr. R. H. Paget	...	1	Downpatrick	Sir H. H. Bruce	...	1	Norris, Liberal...	131
Staffordshire, North	Mr. W. H. Foley	...	1	Down, County	Mr. Ker	...	1	BANBURY.	
Stamford	Mr. O. Foster	...	1	Drogheda	Lord A. Hill-Trevor	...	1	Samuelson, Liberal	206
St. Ives	Mr. M. T. Bass	...	1	Dublin City	Lieut.-Colonel Forde	...	1	Bell, Conservative	165
Stockport	Captain Miller	...	1	Dundalk	Mr. Whitworth	...	1	Douglas, Liberal	160
Stoke-upon-Trent	Mr. E. Buller	...	1	Dungannon	Mr. Guinness	...	1	BARNSTAPLE.	
Stroud	Mr. Adderley	...	1	Dungarvan	Mr. J. Pim	...	1	Stucley, Conservative...	268
Suffolk, West	Lord Cranbourne	...	1	Ennis	Sir G. Bowyer...	...	1	Cave, Liberal	262
Suffolk, East	Sir S. Northcote	...	1	Enniskillen	Mr. Barry	...	1	Gwyn, Conservative	281
Sunderland	Mr. Paull	...	1	Fermanagh, County	Mr. Staurope...	...	1	Hawkins, Liberal	228
Surrey, West	Mr. H. Fenwick	...	1	Galway	Captain Archdall	...	1	Stucley and Cave returned at the close.	
Surrey, East	Mr. Hartley	...	1	Galway, County	Lieut.-Colonel Cole	...	1	REDFORD.	
Sussex, West	Mr. G. I. Briscoe	...	1	Kerry, County	Mr. Morris, Q. C.	...	1	Whitbread, Liberal	574
Sussex, East	Mr. G. Cubitt	...	1	Kilkenny	Mr. Blennerhasset	...	1	Stuart, Conservative	476
Swansea	Mr. Locke King	...	1	Kinsale	Lord Dunkellin	...	1	Chambers, Liberal	345
Tamworth	Mr. Chas. Buxton	...	1	Limerick, City	Mr. W. H. Gregory	...	1	BERWICK.	
Taunton	Captain Windham	...	1	Lisburn	Hon. W. Herbert	...	1	Marjoribanks, Liberal...	396
Tavistock	Colonel Barttelot	...	1	Londonderry	Viscount Castlerosse	...	1	Mitchell, Liberal	367
Tewkesbury	Mr. Dodson	...	1	Londonderry County	Sir G. Gray	...	1	Cargill, Conservative	295
Thetford	Lord E. Cavendish	...	1	Longford, County	Sir G. C. Colthurst	...	1	Hubback, Conservative	268
Thirsk	Mr. Dillwyn	...	1	Mallow	Mr. F. W. Russell	...	1	BEVERLEY.	
Tiverton	Sir R. Peel	...	1	New Ross	Major Gavin	...	1	Edwards, Conservative	689
Totness	Mr. J. Peel	...	1	Portarlinton	Mr. E. W. Verner	...	1	Sykes, Conservative	637
Tower Hamlets	Mr. C. Barclay	...	1	Roscommon, County	Lord Claude Hamilton	...	1	Keane, Liberal	495
Truro	Lord W. Hay	...	1	Sligo	Mr. R. P. Dawson	...	1	BIRKENHEAD.	
Tynemouth	Mr. A. Russell	...	1	Sligo, County	Sir F. W. Heygate	...	1	Laird, Conservative	2,080
Wakefield	Mr. Samuda	...	1	Tralee	Colonel Greville	...	1	Jackson, Liberal	1,060
Wallingford	Mr. Dowdeswell	...	1	Waterford City	Mr. O'Reilly	...	1	BLACKBURN.	
Walsall	Mr. J. R. Yorke	...	1	Waterford, County	Mr. Serjeant Sullivan	...	1	Hornby, Conservative	1,025
Wareham	Mr. A. H. Baring	...	1	Wexford	Lt.-Col. Tottenham	...	1	Fielden, Conservative	912
Warrington	Mr. B. Harvey	...	1	Youghal	Mr. Innes	...	1	Pilkington, Liberal	749
Warwick	Sir W. Gallwey	...	1	Aberdeenshire	Mr. Lawson	...	1	Potter, Liberal	552
Wells	Lord Palmerston	...	1	Aberdeen	The O'Connor Don	...	1	BODMIN.	
Wenlock	Mr. Walrond	...	1	Ayr, Burghs	Colonel French	...	1	Gower, Liberal	268
Westbury	Mr. A. Seymour	...	1	Ayrshire	Serjeant Armstrong	...	1	Wyld, Liberal	238
Westminster	Mr. Pender	...	1	Berwickshire	Sir R. Booth	...	1	Webb, Conservative	114
Westmoreland	Mr. C. S. Butler	...	1	Banffshire	Mr. Cooper	...	1	BOLTON.	
Weymouth	Mr. Ayrton	...	1	Buteshire	The O'Donoghue	...	1	Gray, Conservative	1,022
Whitby	Captain Vivian	...	1	Caithness-shire	Mr. J. A. Blake	...	1	Barnes, Liberal	977
Whithaven	Mr. E. Williams	...	1	Clackmannanshire	Sir H. Barron	...	1	Pope, Liberal	863
Wigan	Mr. G. Trevelyan	...	1	Dumfriesshire	Lord Tyrone	...	1	Gibb, Conservative	726
Wiltshire, South	Mr. W. Leatham	...	1	Dumfriesshire, Burghs	Mr. J. Esmonde	...	1	BRIDGEWATER.	
Winchester	Sir C. W. Dilke	...	1	Dundee	Mr. Devereux	...	1	Westropp, Conservative	328
Wolverhampton	Mr. C. Forster	...	1	Edinburgh, County	Mr. M'Kenna	...	1	Kinglake, Liberal	257
Woodstock	Mr. Calcraft	...	1	Edinburgh, Burghs	SCOTLAND.			Shelley, Liberal	237
Worcester	Mr. Greenall	...	1	Edinburghshire	Mr. W. Leslie	...	1	BRIDGONORTH.	
Worcestershire, E.	Mr. A. W. Peel	...	1	Elgin Burghs	Aberdeen	...	1	Pritchard, Conservative	299
Worcestershire, W.	Mr. Repton	...	1	Falkirk Burghs	Col. W. H. Sykes	...	1	Acton, Liberal (Catholic)	289
Wycombe	Captain Jolliffe	...	1	Fife-shire	Mr. Crawford	...	1	Whitmore, Conservative	288
York	Captain Hayter	...	1	Flintshire	Sir J. Fergusson	...	1	BRIGHTON.	
Yorkshire, N.W. R.	Hon. G. Forester	...	1	Forfarshire	Mr. Robertson	...	1	White, Liberal	3,062
	Mr. Gaskell	...	1	Glasgow	Mr. R. W. Duff	...	1	Fawcett, Liberal	2,653
	Sir M. Lopes	...	1	Greenock	Mr. Lamont	...	1	Moor, Conservative	2,115
	Hon. Capt. Grosvenor	...	1	Haddington Burghs	Mr. Geo. Traill	...	1	BRISTOL.	
	Mr. J. S. Mill	...	1	Inverness, Burghs	Mr. Adam	...	1	Berkeley, Liberal	5,206
	Earl of Bective	...	1	Kilmarnock Burghs	Mr. Smollett	...	1	Peto, Liberal	5,288
	Hon. H. C. Lowther	...	1	Kincardineshire	Mr. Stirling	...	1	Freemantle, Conservative	4,269
	Mr. Brooks	...	1	Kirkcubrightshire	Mr. Ewart	...	1	BURY, LANCASHIRE.	
	Mr. Gridley	...	1	Lanarkshire	Mr. W. Ewart	...	1	Phillips, Liberal	595
	Mr. Bagnall	...	1	Leith Burghs	Mr. Walker	...	1	Peel, Liberal	572
	Mr. G. C. Bentinck	...	1	Linlithgowshire	Sir J. Ogilvy	...	1	CANTERBURY.	
	General Lindsey	...	1	Montrose Burghs	Earl of Dalkeith	...	1	Johnstone, Conservative	767
	Mr. Woods	...	1	Paisley	Mr. Moncrieff	...	1	Huddleston, Conservative	737
	Mr. Antrobus	...	1	Perth	Mr. D. M'Laren	...	1	Lyon, Liberal	645
	Lord H. Thynne	...	1	Perthshire	Earl of Dalkeith	...	1	Adair, Liberal	614
	Mr. Grove	...	1	Renfrewshire	Mr. Grant Duff	...	1	CAMBRIDGE.	
	Mr. J. B. Carter	...	1	Ross and Cromarty	Mr. J. Merry	...	1	Forsyth, Conservative	762
	Mr. Simmons	...	1	St. Andrew's	Sir R. Anstruther	...	1	Powell, Conservative	760
	Mr. Labouchere	...	1	Stirlingshire	Lord Richd. Grosvenor	...	1	Torrans, Liberal	726
	Sir H. Hoare	...	1	The total number of members returned has been	Hon. C. Carnegie	...	1	Christie, Liberal	725
	Mr. C. P. Villiers	...	1	554, viz.:	Mr. W. Graham	...	1	CARLISLE.	
	Mr. Weguelin	...	1	Liberals	Mr. Dalgligh	...	1	Hodgson, Conservative	616
	Mr. Barnett	...	1	Conservatives	Mr. A. M. Dunlop	...	1	Potter, Liberal	604
	Mr. Sherriff	...	1		Sir H. R. F. Davis	...	1	Lawson, Liberal	587
	Mr. Padmore	...	1		Mr. Matheson	...	1	CHATHAM.	
	Hon. F. W. Calthorpe	...	1		Mr. E. P. Bouverie	...	1	Otway, Liberal	986
	Mr. H. F. Vernon	...	1		Mr. R. Dyce Nichol	...	1	Elliott, Conservative	704
	Hon. F. Lygon	...	1		Mr. Aytoun	...	1	CHELtenham.	
	Mr. Knight	...	1		Mr. Mackie	...	1	Schreiber, Conservative	1,157
	Mr. J. R. Mills	...	1		Sir E. Colebrooke	...	1	Berkeley, Liberal	1,129
	Hon. C. Carrington	...	1		Mr. W. Miller	...	1	CHESTER.	
	Sir E. Lacon	...	1		Mr. P. M'Lagan	...	1	Grosvenor, Liberal	1,284
	Mr. Goodson	...	1		Mr. W. E. Baxter	...	1	Gladstone, Liberal	860
	Mr. Lowther	...	1		Mr. Crum Ewing	...	1	Fenton, Liberal	565
	Mr. Leeman	...	1		Mr. A. Kinnsaird	...	1	Raikes, Conservative	533
	Sir F. Crossley	...	1		Mr. W. Stirling	...	1	CHIPPENHAM.	
	Lord F. Cavendish	...	1		Captain Spiers	...	1	Neeld, Conservative	280
					Sir James Matheson	...	1	Goldney, Conservative	201
					Sir William Scott	...	1	Lysley, Liberal	172
					Mr. Ellice	...	1	CHRISTCHURCH.	
					Admiral Erskine	...	1	Walcott, Conservative...	211
					Mr. P. Blackburn	...	1	Burke, Liberal...	145
					Mr. L. Oliphant	...	1	CIRENCESTER.	
					Mr. Young	...	1	Bathurst, Conservative	296
					Sir A. Agnew	...	1	Dutton, Conservative	222
								Goldsmid, Liberal	172
								COVENTRY.	
								Eaton, Conservative	2,489
								Treherne, Conservative	2,401
								Flower, Liberal	2,302
								Jones, Liberal	2,259
								DERBY.	
								Cox, Conservative	1,081
								Bass, Liberal...	1,060
								Plimsoil, Liberal	681
								Beale, Liberal	596
								DEVONPORT.	
								Ferrand, Conservative...	1,290
								Fleming, Conservative	1,307
								Brassey, Liberal	1,279
								Phinn, Liberal	1,243

The total number of members returned has been 554, viz.:

Liberals	326
Conservatives	228

GREAT YARMOUTH.—A correspondent writes:—"Brodden, the Liberal candidate for this borough, was the popular man. He would have done them good service, but he could not stand against the influence of Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart. Still many of the Liberal electors anticipate success at the next election, for they had so many disadvantages this time. Mr. Marshman's resignation was against them."

* For Dumbartonshire there is a double return. The numbers for Mr. Smollett and Mr. Stirling are equal.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—A correspondent writes:—"Brogden, the Liberal candidate for this borough, was the popular man. He would have done them good service, but he could not stand against the influence of Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart. Still many of the Liberal electors anticipate success at the next election, for they had so many disadvantages this time. Mr. Marshman's resignation was against them."

* For Dumfriesshire there is a double return. The numbers for Mr. Smollett and Mr. Stirling are equal.

CLOSE OF POLLS—(CONTINUED).

DORCHESTER.		
Sturt, Conservative	...	268
Sheridan, Liberal	...	255
Wolff, Conservative	...	103
DOVER.		
Dickson, Conservative	...	1,032
Freshfield, Conservative	...	1,017
Bury, Liberal	...	869
Eustace Smith, Liberal	...	884
EYESHAM.		
Bourne, Conservative	...	175
Holland, Liberal	...	124
Harris, Conservative	...	89
GLOUCESTER.		
Price, Liberal	...	852
Monk, Liberal	...	774
Kennard, Conservative	...	724
GRANTHAM.		
Thorold, Conservative	...	389
Welby, Conservative	...	375
Tollemache, Liberal	...	261
GRIMSBY.		
Pildes, Liberal	...	571
Chapman, Conservative	...	485
GUILDFORD.		
Onslow, Liberal	...	332
Bovill, Conservative	...	318
Pacock, Liberal	...	228
HARWICH.		
Jervis, Conservative	...	209
Kirk, Conservative	...	194
Wills, Liberal	...	117
Stephen, Liberal	...	77
HASTINGS.		
Leslie, Liberal	...	749
Robertson, Conservative	...	737
North, Liberal	...	725
Gorst, Conservative	...	591
HAVERFORDWEST.		
Scourfield, Conservative	...	314
Edwards, Liberal	...	222
HELSTONE.		
Young, Liberal	...	155
Grylls, Conservative	...	144
HONITON.		
Goldsmid, Liberal	...	171
Oochrane, Conservative	...	140
Richards, Liberal	...	88
HORSHAM.		
Hurst, Liberal	...	164
Fitzgerald, Conservative	...	159
KIDDERMINSTER.		
Grant, Conservative	...	285
White, Liberal	...	270
LANCASTER.		
Fenwick, Liberal	...	713
Schneider, Liberal	...	687
Lawrence, Conservative	...	665
LEICESTER.		
Harris, Liberal	...	2,259
Taylor, Liberal	...	2,153
Heygate, Conservative	...	1,905
LEOMINSTER.		
Walsh, Conservative	...	214
Hardy, Conservative	...	208
Hindmarsh, Liberal	...	137
LICHFIELD.		
Anson, Liberal	...	302
Dyott, Conservative	...	257
Lord A. Paget, Liberal	...	208
LINCOLN.		
Seely, Liberal	...	878
Heneage, Liberal	...	870
Bramley-Moore, Conservative	...	765
LUDLOW.		
Clive, Conservative	...	236
Severne, Conservative	...	209
Yardley, Liberal	...	137
LYME REGIS.		
Treeby, Conservative	...	116
Hawkshaw, Liberal	...	107
LYMINGTON.		
Mackinnon, Liberal	...	192
Lord G. Lennox, Conservative	...	174
Norton, Liberal	...	25
MAIDSTONE.		
Lee, Liberal	...	871
Whitman, Liberal	...	870
Bette, Conservative	...	834
Wardlaw, Conservative	...	801
MALDON.		
Peacocke, Conservative	...	461
Earle, Conservative	...	420
Western, Liberal	...	394
MALMESBURY.		
Lord Andover, Liberal	...	157
Talbot, Conservative	...	136
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.		
Cowen, Liberal	...	2,940
Headlam, Liberal	...	2,479
Beaumont, Liberal	...	2,062
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.		
Allen, Liberal	...	520
Buckley, Conservative	...	494
Wise, Conservative	...	166
NEWPORT—ISLE OF WIGHT.		
Martin, Liberal	...	309
Kennard, Conservative	...	307
Herbert, Conservative	...	230
NORTHAMPTON.		
Henley, Liberal	...	1,262
Gilpin, Liberal	...	1,250
Holroyd, Conservative	...	1,029
Stepford, Conservative	...	950

NORWICH.		
Russell, Liberal	...	1,844
Warner, Liberal	...	1,837
Goldsmid, Conservative	...	1,442
Waters, Conservative	...	1,372
NOTTINGHAM.		
Morley, Liberal	...	2,393
Clifton, Liberal	...	2,350
Paget, Liberal	...	2,327
Martin, Conservative	...	2,242
OLDHAM.		
Hibbert, Liberal	...	1,104
Platt, Liberal	...	1,075
Cobbett, Liberal	...	899
Spinks, Conservative	...	846
PETERBOROUGH.		
Whalley, Liberal	...	340
Hankey, Liberal	...	320
Wells, Liberal	...	304
POOLE.		
Seymour, Liberal	...	259
Waring, Liberal	...	249
Lewin, Conservative	...	178
PORTSMOUTH.		
Stone, Liberal	...	2,164
Gaselee, Liberal	...	2,103
Elphinstone, Conservative	...	1,677
Bruce, Conservative	...	1,559
PLYMOUTH.		
Collier, Liberal	...	1,299
Morrison, Liberal	...	1,218
Lane, Conservative	...	1,147
READING.		
Goldsmid, Liberal	...	728
Lefevre, Liberal	...	719
Tucker, Conservative	...	444
REIGATE.		
Gower, Liberal	...	473
Monson, Liberal	...	276
Richardson, Conservative	...	5
RIPON.		
Wood, Liberal	...	215
Kearsey, Liberal	...	189
Greenwood, Liberal	...	173
RYE.		
Mackinnon, Liberal	...	180
Macdonald, Conservative	...	172
ST. IVES.		
Paull, Conservative	...	233
Vivian, Liberal	...	177
SALISBURY.		
Marsh, Liberal	...	367
Hamilton, Liberal	...	312
Chapman, Conservative	...	252
SCARBOROUGH.		
Johnstone, Liberal	...	932
Dent, Liberal	...	674
Cayley, Conservative	...	441
SHEFFIELD.		
Roebuck, Liberal	...	3,410
Hadfield, Liberal	...	3,348
Wortley, Liberal	...	2,626
Foster, Liberal	...	1,576
SOUTHAMPTON.		
Gurney, Conservative	...	1,328
Moffatt, Liberal	...	1,306
Rose, Conservative	...	1,212
MacKay, Liberal	...	1,191
Seymour retired.	...	
STAFFORD.		
Bass, Liberal	...	1,091
Miller, Conservative	...	658
Poehin, Liberal	...	590
STOCKPORT.		
Watkin, Liberal	...	733
Smith, Liberal	...	681
Tippin, Conservative	...	505
STOKE UPON-TRENT.		
Hope, Conservative	...	1,463
Grenfell, Liberal	...	1,373
Melly, Liberal	...	1,277
STROUD.		
Horsman, Liberal	...	687
Scrope, Liberal	...	685
Pensonby, Liberal	...	287
SUNDERLAND.		
Fenwick, Liberal	...	1,826
Hartley, Conservative	...	1,355
Candlish, Liberal	...	1,306
TAMWORTH.		
Sir R. Peel, Liberal	...	416
Mr. Peel, Liberal	...	287
Daniel, Conservative	...	103
TAVISTOCK.		
Russell, Liberal	...	330
Samuda, Liberal	...	179
Carter, Liberal	...	119
Rummen, Conservative	...	93
TAUNTON.		
Barclay, Liberal	...	478
Lord William Hay, Liberal	...	470
Cox, Conservative	...	292
Austin, Conservative	...	260
TEWKESBURY.		
Dowdeswell, Conservative	...	195
Yorke, Conservative	...	182
Martin, Liberal	...	149
THETFORD.		
Harvey, Conservative	...	193
Baring, Conservative	...	137
Alderman Dakin, Liberal	...	69
TOTTENHAM.		
Pender, Liberal	...	210
Seymour, Liberal	...	204
Dawkins, Conservative	...	152
Pim, Conservative	...	147

TYNEMOUTH.		
Trevelyan, Liberal	...	494
Hodgson, Conservative	...	438
WARWICK.		
Calcraft, Liberal	...	125
Drax, Conservative	...	109
WAKEFIELD.		
Leatham, Liberal	...	507
Hay, Conservative	...	457
WHITBY.		
Bagnall, Conservative	...	305
Thompson, Liberal	...	282
WINCHESTER.		
Bonham-Carter, Liberal	...	459
Simmons, Conservative	...	366
Fleming, Conservative	...	336
WYOMOUTH.		
Brooks, Conservative	...	381
Gridley, Liberal	...	378
Lord Grey de Wilton, Con.	...	28
Edwards, Liberal	...	14
WINDSOR.		
Labouchere, Liberal	...	319
Hoare, Liberal	...	319
Vansittart, Conservative	...	290
Vyse, Conservative	...	248
WOLVERHAMPTON.		
Villiers, Liberal	...	1,623
Weguelin, Liberal	...	1,519
Thornycroft, Conservative	...	47
WOODSTOCK.		
Barnett, Conservative	...	143
Henry, Liberal	...	118
WORCESTER.		
Sherriff, Liberal	...	1,255
Padmore, Liberal	...	1,033
Levick, Liberal	...	978
YARMOUTH.		
Lacon, Conservative	...	828
Goodson, Conservative	...	784
Brogden, Liberal	...	684
Vanderbyl, Liberal	...	589
YORK.		
Lowther, Conservative	...	2,079
Leeman, Liberal	...	1,854
Westhead, Liberal	...	1,792
THURSDAY.		
BOSTON.		
Malcolm, Conservative	...	646
Parry, Liberal	...	465
Staniland, Liberal	...	453
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.		
Hardcastle, Liberal	...	331
Green, Conservative	...	300
Hervey, Conservative	...	266
COLCHESTER.		
Rebow, Liberal	...	688
Miller, Conservative	...	647
Papillon, Conservative	...	559
CRICKLADE.		
Goddard, Conservative	...	971
Gooch, Conservative	...	873
Eliot, Liberal	...	773
DUDLEY.		
Sheridan, Liberal	...	509
Truscott, Conservative	...	270
FROME.		
Rawlinson, Liberal	...	260
Wickham, Conservative	...	183
GRANTHAM.		
Thorold, Conservative	...	432
Welby, Conservative	...	404
Tollemache, Liberal	...	315
GLASGOW.		
Graham, Liberal	...	8,163
Dalglish, Liberal	...	6,706
Ramsay, Liberal	...	5,831
HEREFORD.		
Baggallay, Conservative	...	509
Clive, Liberal	...	498
Clifford, Liberal	...	475
HULL.		
Clay, Liberal	...	2,583
Norwood, Liberal	...	2,540
Somes, Conservative	...	1,910
Hoare, Conservative	...	1,374
HUDDERSFIELD.		
Crossland, Liberal	...	1,020
Leatham, Liberal	...	791
IPSWICH.		
Adair, Liberal	...	990
Cabbold, Conservative	...	913
West, Liberal	...	905
Tidmas, Conservative	...	775
LEWES.		
Pelham, Liberal	...	324
Brand, Liberal	...	325
Christie, Conservative	...	292
Slade, Conservative	...	232
LYNN.		
Stanley, Conservative	...	444
Buxton, Liberal	...	400
Walpole, Conservative	...	336
MACCLESFIELD.		
Egerton, Conservative	...	472
Brookburat, Liberal	...	471
Chadwick, Liberal	...	412
NORTHALLERTON.		
Mills, Conservative	...	239
Johns, Liberal	...	190
LEEDS.		
Beecroft, Conservative	...	3,223
Baines, Liberal	...	3,045
Amberley, Liberal	...	2,902

ROCHESTER.		
Martin, Liberal	...	855
Kinglake, Liberal	...	792
Smee, Conservative	...	414
SANDWICH.		
Hugessen, Liberal	...	494
Lord C. Paget, Liberal	...	477
C. Capper, Conservative	...	413
TIVERTON.		
Palmerston	...	261
Walrond, Conservative	...	220
Denman, Liberal	...	217
WARWICK.		
Repton, Conservative	...	342
A. W. Peel, Liberal	...	315
Greaves, Conservative	...	297
MANCHESTER.		
Baxley, Liberal	...	7,909
Edward James, Liberal	...	6,698
Jacob Bright, Liberal	...	5,562
A. Heywood, Liberal	...	4,242
EDINBURGH.		
M'Laren, Liberal	...	4,354
Moncrieff, Liberal	...	4,148
Black, Liberal	...	3,797
Miller, Liberal	...	3,721
LIVERPOOL.		
Horsfall, Conservative	...	7,740
Graves, Conservative	...	7,428
Ewart, Liberal	...	7,066
PEMBROKE DISTRICT.		
Owen, Liberal	...	668
Hardwicke, Conservative	...	305
FRIDAY.		
BANDON.		
Bernard, Conservative	...	111
Shaw, Liberal	...	106
BELFAST.		
Cairns, Conservative	...	1,818
Getty, Conservative	...	1,723
Hay, Liberal	...	1,081
CARLOW.		
Stock, Liberal	...	176
Roohford, Conservative	...	108
DUMFRIES BURGH.		
Ewart, Liberal	...	540
Kennedy, Liberal	...	384
DUNGARVAN.		
Barry, Liberal	...	112
Palliser, Conservative	...	94
ENNIS.		
Stacpoole, Liberal	...	97
Moloney, Conservative	...	36
FALKIRK DISTRICT.		
Merry, Liberal	...	683
Halliday, Liberal	...	419
KINSALE.		
Colthurst, Liberal	...	62
Collins, Liberal	...	56
KNARESBOROUGH.		
Woodd, Conservative	...	156
Holden, Liberal	...	127
Collins, Conservative	...	123
NEWRY.		
Innes, Conservative	...	267
Kirk, Liberal	...	235
PORTARLINGTON.		
Lawson, Conservative	...	46
Damer, Liberal	...	35
SLIGO.		
Armstrong, Liberal	...	165
M'Donogh, Conservative	...	153
SATURDAY.		
ATHLONE.		
Reardon, Liberal	...	107
Eunis, Liberal	...	60
Hancock, Conservative	...	21
ARMAGH CITY.		
Miller, Conservative	...	184
Kirke, Liberal	...	170
CARRICKFERGUS BOROUGH.		
Torrans, Conservative	...	498
White, Liberal	...	285
CASHEL.		
O'Beirne	...	86
Lanigan, Liberal	...	49
DROGHEDA.		
Whitworth, Liberal	...	289
Brodigan, Liberal	...	81
DUBLIN CITY.		
Guinness, Conservative	...	4,734
Pim, Liberal	...	4,655
Vance, Conservative	...	4,107
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.		
Whiteside, Conservative	...	1,041
Lefroy, Conservative	...	876
Ball, Liberal	...	445
GALWAY CITY.		
Morris, Liberal	...	882
Blennerhassett, Liberal	...	668
Lever, Conservative	...	292
Stubber	...	22
KINCARDINESHIRE.		
Nicol, Liberal	...	490
Sir T. Gladstone, Conservative	...	288
LONDONDERRY.		
Hamilton, Conservative	...	380
Greer, Liberal	...	331
WATERFORD CITY.		
Blake, Conservative	...	589
Barron, Liberal	...	515
Barrington, Conservative	...	341
WEXFORD BOROUGH.		
Devereux, Liberal	...	153
Redmond, Conservative	...	107

MONDAY.		
AYR BURGH.		
Crauford, Liberal	...	587
Oswald, Conservative	...	501
ENNISKILLEN.		
J. L. Cole, Conservative	...	117
J. Collum, Liberal	...	107
A. Cole	...	3
LIMERICK CITY.		
Gavin, Liberal	...	1,002
Russell, Liberal	...	836
Spaight, Conservative	...	658
LISBURN.		
Verner, Conservative	...	134
Barbour, Liberal	...	69
STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.		
Buller, Liberal	...	4,633
Adderley, Conservative	...	4,418
Ingestre, Conservative	...	4,050
SUSSEX, EAST.		
Dodson, Liberal	...	2,821
Cavendish, Liberal	...	2,647
Burrell, Conservative	...	2,463
Talbot, Conservative	...	2,316
WILTS, SOUTH.		
Thynne, Conservative	...	1,563
Grove, Liberal	...	1,420
Bathurst, Conservative	...	1,261

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

CITY OF LONDON.—The declaration of the poll took place at the Guildhall on Wednesday, when Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Bealey announced the final state of the poll as follows:—

Mr. Göschen	...	7,102
Mr. Crawford	...	7,086
Alderman Lawrence	...	6,637
Baron Rothschild	...	6,525
Mr. Lyall	...	4,197
Mr. Fowler	...	4,086

He therefore declared the first four duly elected. The announcement was hailed with cheers. In returning thanks, Mr. Göschen said:—

They hoped to win by hundreds, but they had won by thousands, and their victory was not the less gratifying because it had been won over most gallant and determined antagonists. (Cheers.) Every inch of the ground had been contested, and so good was the defence of their opponents that the inferiority of their numbers was concealed to the very last (laughter); and if, like true Englishmen, they did not know when they were beaten, so they (the Liberals) did not know when they had been victorious. (A laugh.) The electors of the City of London had been determined on this occasion to set no doubtful example to the country of the kind of victory that was to be won. He might fairly say that no single vote had been obtained by any compromise or concession. The fight had been from the first a fair fight of principles—principles which they, the Liberal party, were proud to proclaim as honestly and conscientiously as they could from the very beginning; and the majority by which they had been returned was an answer to their outspoken declarations, and a striking proof of the complete ratification of a Liberal policy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Crawford, in the course of his speech, said one lesson the Conservatives would probably learn from this contest, and that was that elections were not to be won by bill-sticking. (A laugh.) Mr. Lyall and Mr. Foster were present. The former testified to the good feeling that had marked the contest, the result of which was mainly due to the extreme moderation of Lord Palmerston's opinions, which differed in that respect from those of their newly-elected representatives. (Uproar.) Mr. Fowler cordially acknowledged that the City of London would be ably represented in the new Parliament. (Cheers.)

WESTMINSTER.—The declaration of the poll was made on Wednesday from the hustings at Covent Garden, as follows:—

Captain Grosvenor	...	4,534
Mr. Mill	...	4,525
Mr. W. H. Smith	...	3,824

Captain Grosvenor briefly returned thanks. Mr. Mill, who on coming forward was loudly cheered, said:—

Electors of Westminster and non-electors, many of whom have worked most vigorously in this cause, you have achieved a great triumph, and vindicated a principle which has been the glory of Westminster for many generations—that members of Parliament should be selected upon public grounds alone. (Cheers.) And you have done this in spite of all the influence, legitimate and illegitimate, which could by any possibility have been brought to bear against you.

Mr. Mill concluded by saying:—

You have proved that it is possible to be honest, sensible, aye, and practical too. (Cheers.) The Tories have done their worst. They have exhausted all the resources which money can command, but they have received a lesson which they will not soon forget—(cheers)—and in all probability they will think twice before they ask you to repeat it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Smith did not appear.

MARYLEBONE.—At the declaration of the poll on Wednesday the following were the numbers announced:—

Harvey Lewis	...	7,150
Thomas Chambers	...	6,488
Lord Fermoy	...	4,121

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chambers having addressed the assembly, Lord Fermoy, who was well-received, made a short speech, in which he said his opponent had succeeded because he was supported to a man by the Conservatives. (Loud cries of "No, no!") "Yes, yes!" and confusion.) That was why he (Lord Fermoy) stood at the bottom of the poll. ("Hear, hear!" and "No, no!") He was defeated, but not disheartened. He had gone in for a high prize and had lost it—(cheers)—but the time

might come when he should go in again and win it. (Cheers.) He cordially agreed now the battle was over that all should shake hands and be friends.

LAMBETH.—The declaration of the poll was made at the hustings, near the Horns Tavern, on Wednesday. There was a considerable crowd collected, amounting to some 3,000 persons, and there was a great amount of fun, arising principally from the eccentric proceedings of Mr. Haig, the Conservative candidate, who came in a carriage-and-four, and who was greeted with roars of laughter. The returning officer (Mr. H. Onslow) declared the poll as follows:—

Mr. Thomas Hughes	...	6,373
Mr. F. Doulton	...	6,280
Mr. F. C. Lawrence	...	4,743
Mr. James Haig	...	514

Mr. Hughes then addressed the electors at considerable length, and amid the greatest attention from the crowd. He declared himself opposed to the ballot, as he had stated all along throughout his canvass, and in favour of an extension of the franchise. He should also be in favour of the substitution of direct taxation for indirect taxation if he saw a way of imposing direct taxation on the working classes, but he did not see any such way. He congratulated the borough on the honourable way in which the election had been conducted. Mr. Doulton was glad to echo the sentiments of his colleague with regard to the manner in which the election had been conducted. He thanked the electors for having showed their confidence in him by again returning him. Mr. Lawrence tendered his hearty thanks to the 4,700 electors who had voted for him, and expressed his disappointment at the result. He had good grounds to expect that he should be elected, but in some districts not more than a third of those who had promised him their votes had voted for him. He was not, however, discouraged or disheartened at the result, for it was no disgrace for any man to be beaten by Mr. Thomas Hughes. (Cheers.) Mr. Haig's appearance was the signal for the renewal of the uproarious merriment with which he was at first greeted. He made a long, rambling speech, amidst much laughter, in which he related how it was that he came to stand for the borough. He was interrupted in the midst of his harangue by cries of "Time," and stood aside while a vote of thanks to the returning officer was passed. Mr. Haig then recommenced his story, but the gentlemen on the platform and the crowd moved off, and, seeing he should be left alone, he moved off likewise, and was escorted to his carriage by a number of working men, who patted him on the back, and seemed to regard him as a prime mover of fun.

FINCHBURY.—The relative state of the poll as given in the Postscript of our last number was kept up to the close, the numbers being, as declared on the following day (Thursday):

Torrans	...	8,480
Lusk	...	7,959
Cox	...	5,100
Phillips	...	866
Perfitt	...	316

At the declaration Mr. Torrers said:—

Although the electors would not have an opportunity of re-electing their members until some years had passed, still he hoped they would not stand upon technicality with him, and would not hesitate to tell him when they were tired of him. (Loud cheers.) His position as their representative had not been won by his ability, but the free suffrages of the people had placed him in it. They had given him as a colleague a man whose character, high ability, and experience were in many respects greater than his own. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") He should loyally work with that gentleman in the interest of the borough. He scorned to utter a word of triumph over Mr. Cox. (Loud cheers.) The candidates could not all win. He himself had been out of Parliament for the last six years, while Mr. Cox had had the proud privilege of representing their borough. He should be proud if with so little use of money he could always poll so many votes as Mr. Cox had done. He had not heard one single word of unkindness or of disrespect from Mr. Cox or his friends. (Cheers.) It had been a source of great pleasure and pride to him that he had split votes with every one of his competitors. He hoped that when they left that great assembly they would forget anything which might have given them offence, and would only remember that he was one of their members. (Cheers.) For his part, if with the blessing of Heaven he could do a little more for them than Mr. Cox had done, he should indeed be proud. (Cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. Alderman Lusk, Mr. Cox, who had come to the hustings in a carriage-and-four, came forward, and was received with much cheering. He said:—

He was a candidate defeated but not disgraced. (Applause.) No election contest could have been carried on in a more gentlemanly manner; and he made this declaration, not only with regard to the two elected candidates, whom he had already shaken hands with and congratulated—(Hear, hear)—but also with regard to his two other less fortunate competitors. (Cheers.) He could assure the meeting that, beyond the payment of the legal expenses to the returning officer, he had not himself incurred the expenditure of half-a-crown. Any cabs which might have been seen driving about with his name placarded on them were freely provided by his friends, and even the use of the room in the tavern where his election committee met was granted without cost by the landlady. Nevertheless, there had been polled in his favour about 300 more votes than at the last election; and therefore he thought it only becoming that he should appear at the hustings and thank the 2,100 electors who had recorded their votes in his favour. (Cheers.)

Mr. Perfitt, in the course of his speech, said he knew perfectly well before the vote was polled what the result would be, and that he had no chance of success on this occasion. ("We knew that long ago.") But

he should come forward again and again until he was returned as their member. (Loud hisses.) The crowd before him had behaved like gentlemen, which was more than he could say of those who stood behind him on the hustings. (Cries of, "Good-bye; we don't want to see you again," and laughter.)

BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. Scholefield and Bright were re-elected on Wednesday without opposition. There was a very crowded attendance in the Town Hall. In seconding Mr. Bright's nomination, Mr. Alderman Manton said he hoped within the next three years to see Mr. Gladstone Prime Minister, and if he had the good sense to ask Mr. Bright to become one of his Cabinet, he trusted his hon. friend would consent. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT, who was welcomed with long-continued applause, said there was everywhere—not in England only, but throughout the continent of Europe and all over the world—a new power coming forward, strengthening and continually advancing—the popular power. Reform he took to be the question of the hour. It included every other question:—

The Prime Minister, in his address to the electors of Tiverton, says nothing about it. (A laugh.) That, I think, was wise, considering what he had done in regard to it. (Cheers.) But, passing from his address, we find that both among Liberal and Tory candidates the question of Reform is mentioned in some way or other in their written or spoken addresses to the constituencies at the present election. I don't know who mention it oftener, whether the Liberals or the Tories. I know in the county from which I come there are three Tory candidates. They talk of Reform as a matter which must be soon considered and soon settled. The Liberals are more or less specific in their statements. The Tories use ambiguous phrases: they say they would not object to what they call a well-considered measure—(a laugh)—which means a measure that you are to consider so long that you will never come to any conclusion whatever upon it. (Cheers.) Or they say they are in favour of what they call a well-balanced proposition of Reform—(a laugh)—which means so exactly balanced that nobody can tell that the scale is in the least degree altered, and everything shall be left precisely as it is. Others of them say they would not object to a safe and constitutional measure of Reform, by which they mean a measure which shall not disturb any of those things which all sensible and thoughtful men are beginning to condemn, and which would leave to those who have heretofore exercised the sole power of Government their uncontested supremacy in the administration of the affairs of this great nation. But all this shows that politicians of both sides and of every side see the question of Reform ahead, and that it cannot be kept out of the way; and really if it be true that the people are more instructed than they were twenty years ago; if they know more of every other thing, is it not reasonable to suppose that they should know more of the question of the Constitution that exists, and of the representation as it stands in their own country? (Cheers.)

It was essential that the House of Commons should faithfully represent the people. Yet, while the electors throughout the country were only 1,330,000, there were nearly 7,000,000 grown-up men in the country, and the number of county electors was nearly one-half of those in the boroughs. The county representation was almost like a dead body tied to the living body of the borough representation, and was of small avail in promoting those great Liberal measures on which the prosperity of the country depended. (Cheers.)

Well, the general result we come to is that the great body of the people, 5,000,000 men, who work for their living, the bulk of whom have houses and families, who are entrusted with the education and rearing of their families, who are always reckoned in the census, whose consumption and whose payment of taxes Mr. Gladstone always estimates in the amount of the revenue—these 5,000,000 are totally and absolutely and purposely excluded from any share in the Government of their country. (Cheers.) And, besides this, the middle class, which it is now attempted to erect into a sort of oligarchy, has so little of fair representation that its power in the House compared with what it ought to be is more a sham than a reality. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright then enumerated some of the principal measures passed since the Reform Bill, which, after being opposed, were now accepted by the Tories.

So now, if I were to give a list about as long, and tell them of those great and good measures that would be passed when the people are let into political power, do you think the lords and territorial magnates of the country and the boroughmongers would be more willing to see the Reform Bill pass—if I told them that within three years after a fair representation of the people there would be a general, sound, and universal system of education established all over the kingdom—(cheers)—that the land would be made free, that the law of primogeniture would be abolished, that the practice of entails would be limited? Would they be more in favour of a Reform Bill if I told them that we propose to make Ireland a loyal part of the nation by the abolition of that most odious institution the Protestant State Establishment—(cheers)—if I were to tell them that we could practise economy in Government to the amount of 10,000,000*l.* a-year—that we could reduce taxation to that amount, and impose taxes with greater equality and justice? Do you think if we told them these things the gentlemen who now oppose any reform would be more willing to consent to a measure of Reform? No. They would not exactly as the Anti-Reformers of 1832 acted, and make their opposition all the more desperate in proportion as they believe that the results will be liberal and wise as regards the whole people. But, still, reform is ahead. They cannot conceal it. They cannot deny it. It is as the poet has said of death,—

"That is the doom they dread, yet dwell upon."

(Cheers.) But though it might be death to monopolies, to much injustice, to much evil in the Government, it would, in reality, be of no injury to them, and it would give additional and permanent life to the whole people. (Loud cheers.)

The whole object of anti-reformers was now to set class against class, while their object was to unite all in one great class by the abolition of privileges and of monopoly, and by admitting their countrymen to that which they were entitled to—common citizenship in their common country. (Cheers.) He then spoke of the "fancy franchises," expressing his disbelief in Lord Stanley's statement that they would admit a quarter of a million new votes. He also ridiculed Mr. Disraeli's notion of a "lateral" extension of the franchise.

Now, Mr. Disraeli is a man who does what may be called the conjuring for his party. (A laugh.) He is what would, among a tribe of Red Indians, be called the "Mystery Man." (Much laughter.) He invents phrases for his party, and one of these phrases—the last and newest—is a "lateral extension of the franchise." Now, Mr. Disraeli is a man of brains, of genius, of a great capacity for action, of a wonderful tenacity of purpose, and of a rare courage. He would have been a statesman if his powers had been directed by any ennobling principle or idea—(cheers); but unhappily, he prefers a temporary and worthless distinction as the head of a decaying party, fighting for impossible ends, to the priceless memories of services rendered to his country and to freedom, upon which only in our age an enduring fame can be built up. (Loud cheers.) Now what is meant by "lateral extension"? It means this,—that all below 10*l.* householders are not to be admitted. The present law admits all that are above 10*l.*, and therefore it can only include, if not now included, a few unquestionably in the whole number who are lodgers, or the brothers or sons of housekeepers whose names are already on the register. Therefore it is quite clear that this is a miserable pretence, a delusion, and an insult of the most glaring kind to the great body of the unrepresented. (Cheers.)

He reminded the middle classes that their liberty sprang not from the Crown, nor the peerage, but from the people of the great towns, and they ought therefore to have confidence in their fellow-citizens; for if a million more were admitted to the franchise the middle classes would have greater power. He did not think the working classes had any reason for discouragement. Their cause was not dead—not even sleeping.

Everyone in every constituency, on every platform, friend and opponent alike, is discussing your great cause during this week. For myself I never at any period, during the last fifteen years certainly, looked with a more cheerful eye or a more encouraged heart upon the prospects of this great question. I believe the time is coming—nay, that we are upon the very threshold—when a large number of those hitherto excluded will be admitted, and we shall feel more than ever before that we are one nation and one people. (Cheers.) Many of you, I doubt not, have stood, as I have often stood, upon the seashore in an hour of quiet and of calm. No tempest drives the waves, and the wind passes as it were but a whisper. And yet you see the tide coming in, urged, as it were, by some latent and mysterious power. You see the loiterers on the beach driven from point to point by the advancing waves, and by-and-by, and finally, the whole vast basin of the ocean seems filled to the very brim. (Cheers.) Well, now, take your own case and your own question. At this moment there is no violence, there is not even a menace of force; but we all feel that opinion is growing, and that the tide is coming in. We feel, too, that those who oppose—ignorant some of them may be, insolent others may be—are gradually being driven back, and by-and-by barriers will be thrown down, privilege and monopoly will be swept away. The people will be enfranchised, and the measure of their freedom will be full. (Cheers.) In reply to a question put by an elector whether Mr. Bright did not think the increase of the number of Lord Palmerston's supporters would be fatal to the progress of Reform, Mr. Bright said,—

For two or three years I have not made it my business, either in Parliament or out of Parliament, to assail Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston is an octogenarian. He has lived a great deal longer than most of us will live, and I confess I have no wish to enter the lists with an old man upwards of eighty years of age. I have great sympathy with old age, as much as anybody has, and I should be very glad to see Lord Palmerston spend several quiet and pleasant years in that retirement for which I think he is eminently fitted. (A laugh.) But there is another section of the Cabinet to which we owe the various excellent measures which have been described to you, and my sympathies go with that section. I find every session that it is more powerful in the Cabinet, and, I believe, in the House. I dare say it may soon be powerful enough to become the whole Cabinet. We may then have a better Government than we have had for many years. I must, however, say, without offence, that the party whom I suppose my friend who put the question represents, the Conservatives, are a party that apparently nobody will have. (Cheers.) As far as we can learn—I may quote an observation Lord Derby made, I dare say very cleverly. I will not say offensively, in speaking of me—we have no cause for thinking that the Queen wishes to have them. It is quite obvious that the last House of Commons, although elected at their call, would not have them; and I suspect, when this election is over, it will be proved conclusively that the country will not have them. (Cheers.)

CALNE.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe was re-elected on Wednesday, not without some grumbling; one of his constituents complaining that he had come to Calne as a Reformer, promising to support a Reform Government, whereas he had opposed an extension of the franchise and had left the Liberal Government. It was hard to say now where the right hon. gentleman would go. In reply to several questions from electors, Mr. Lowe said that the redistribution of seats was a large question. He was not particularly anxious to see a redistribution of seats. With regard to Church-rates, he had always voted for their total abolition, and always intended to do so. It appeared to him that if the malt duty were abolished, while

one part would go to the consumer, and the other to the landlord, the farmer would get nothing, and he was not therefore disposed to take off the duty altogether. After his re-election, Mr. Lowe made a long speech, in the course of which he said he should not stir one step to take office again, but if it were offered him he would only accept it on his own terms. Having, as some one had said, unhinged himself from his own party, and not hooked on to any other, he was like the sea-cow of which Mathews used to speak, which could not live on the land and died in the water. (Laughter.) He then spoke at length on the Reform question, remarking that if they once destroyed the balance of the Parliamentary machine, no power on earth could redress it. Had they got to the right point?

You must stop somewhere, and you may as well stop when the people are contented and prosperous instead of stopping only in the unknown future upon which you venture. (Cheers.) In my opinion the logical inference to be drawn from the effects of the Reform Bill is not to go on, but to stay as we are. If the form of Government which it gave us has been the cause of so many blessings, we should wish to retain that cause rather than put it in peril for no sufficient object whatever. (Hear.) Suppose we lower the franchise. Can we do more than secure good government, efficient administration of justice, freedom of trade, extended education, and that harmony of classes which increases day by day, and under the influence of which class differences are gradually fading away, and the ties that bind us in one community draw us more closely the longer we live? (Cheers.) What can you desire or hope for more than this? I say, then, retain the machinery by which we have secured all those blessings, and don't destroy it in order to see whether you can construct other machinery which will do as well, the chances being fifty to one against success. (Hear, hear.) That is my view of the question. The proper theory of government is to place power in the hands of the most intelligent and prudent; but as persons, however intelligent and prudent, are, unless checked and watched, apt to exercise that power for their own rather than for the public good, some machinery is necessary in order to watch and check them. This is done at present; but it would not be done if by any measure you took power out of the hands of the middle and upper classes, and placed it into the hands of the lower classes. You would thereby destroy the balance of the Constitution, the upper classes would virtually be disfranchised, and a single class would have the whole power in its own hands. To such a measure I could be no party, for, instead of being a liberal measure, it would be the grave of all true liberality. (Cheers.) It is absurd to suppose that if this class obtains power it will not exercise the power more or less for its own advantage; and when it does so, I say that it trenches upon and destroys the foundation of all true liberality in politics. It is said that this argument might just as well have been used against the Reform Bill of 1832. There is some truth in that. But mark the answer. In 1832 the Tories all said, "Why alter the system? It works well." And the answer was, "We admit that if it worked well it ought not to be altered; but it does not work well." The whole controversy, therefore, was whether the state of things then existing was satisfactory or not. The nation decided with good reason that it was not satisfactory, and so an alteration was made in the system to make it work well. But now how is it? I say that the present system works well. I challenged the whole House of Commons to contradict me by pointing out one practical grievance, and not a single man rose to do it, although an adjournment took place, and they had four days to consider the subject. That is the difference between a thing which does confessedly work well and one which don't. It is like one of you saying, "My cart wants mending; it is all to pieces; I must send it to the wheelwright." Well, that is a prudent thing; but if you say, "My cart is new and quite strong; I will send it to the wheelwright to be repaired," I should call that a foolish thing.

In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said that the true mission of the Liberal party did not end with the redress of great and prominent grievances, but to see that the Government was administered in a spirit of fairness to all classes; and while human nature remained as it was there was sure to be a harvest of subjects for their attention.

The questions now coming before us relate very much to religious differences, and no man in the House of Commons is more anxious than I am to sweep away whatever is invidious in this respect. The Church of England may be regarded in two aspects—as resting on Acts of Parliament, on oaths and tests, or on the love and affection of the people. You have, perhaps, heard a good deal in the Tory addresses about the danger to the Church from the Liberals; but that danger has arisen by their attempt to place her on the latter footing. I hold that that man is the greatest enemy of the Church who tries to preserve any invidious test or exclusion which serves to make her odious, and that man is her best friend who tries to sweep those things away and leave her relying on the strength of her position, the moderation of her creed, the labours of her clergy, and the traditional respect she has acquired by 300 years of usefulness.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. Cowen's effort to liberate this borough from Whig dictation has been signally successful. That gentleman was put forward by the advanced Liberal party as against the old Whigs, represented by Mr. Somerset Beaumont. It was an attempt, we are told, utterly and finally to defeat a Whig clique with whom all municipal power lay. Our readers may remember some of the doings of the Town Council of that borough. This influence is now nearly at an end, and the advanced party so gathered up their strength as almost to think of returning a second Radical with Mr. Cowen, who was, we believe, largely supported by Dissenters and Liberationists.

AT GRANTHAM on Wednesday a mischievous mob demolished the hustings, so that the polling had to be delayed a day.

(Election Intelligence continued on page 585.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The two following lists show a clear gain of fifteen Liberal seats as the result of the elections up to Monday evening:—

LIBERAL GAINS.

ASHBURN—Mr. Jardine, vice Mr. Astell ...	1
AYLESBURY—Mr. N. Rothschild, vice Mr. T. Bernard ...	1
BERWICK—Mr. A. Mitchell, vice Mr. W. Cargill ...	1
BRIDGNORTH—Sir John Acton, vice Mr. Whitmore ...	1
BRIGHTON—Mr. H. Fawcett, vice Mr. H. Moor ...	1
CARNARVON (District)—Mr. W. B. Hughes, vice Mr. Wynne Finch ...	1
CHATHAM—Mr. A. J. Otway, vice Sir F. Smith ...	1
CHESTER—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, vice Mr. Humberston ...	1
CLITHEROE—Mr. R. Fort, vice Mr. Hopwood ...	1
COLCHESTER—Mr. Gordon Rebow, vice Mr. Papillon ...	1
DUBLIN—Mr. J. Pim, vice Mr. Vance ...	1
EXETER—Mr. J. D. Coleridge, vice Mr. R. S. Gard ...	1
FROME—Sir H. Rawlinson, vice Lord E. Thynne ...	1
GALWAY—Mr. Morris, vice Mr. O. Lever ...	1
GRIMSBY—Mr. Fildes, vice Mr. Chapman ...	1
HELSTON—Mr. Young, vice Mr. Rogers ...	1
HORSHAM—Mr. Hurst, vice Mr. S. Fitzgerald ...	1
HULL—Mr. Norwood, vice Mr. Somes ...	1
KILKENNY—Sir John Gray, vice Mr. Michael Sullivan ...	1
KINCARDINESHIRE—Mr. R. D. Nicol, vice General H. Arbuthnot ...	1
KNARESBOROUGH—Mr. Holden, vice Mr. Collins ...	1
LEICESTER—Mr. J. D. Harris, vice Mr. Heygate ...	1
LINCOLN (City)—Mr. Hensage, vice Mr. B. Moore ...	1
LINLITHGOWSHIRE—Mr. M'Lagen, vice Major Hamilton ...	1
MALLOW—Sergeant Sullivan, vice Mr. Longfield ...	1
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight)—Mr. C. W. Martin, vice Colonel Lybbe-Powys ...	1
POOLE—Mr. Waring, vice Mr. Franklyn ...	1
PORTSMOUTH—Mr. Stone, vice Sir J. Elphinstone ...	1
PORTLAND—Mr. Lawson, vice Captain Damer ...	1
SLIGO—Sergeant Armstrong, vice Mr. Macdonogh ...	1
TAUNTON—Mr. Barclay, vice Mr. A. Mills; Lord W. Hay, vice Mr. C. Bontinck ...	2
TYNEMOUTH—Mr. G. Trevelyan, vice Mr. R. Hodgson ...	1
WAKEFIELD—Mr. Leatham, vice Sir J. Hay ...	1
WALLINGFORD—Sir W. Dilke, vice Mr. Malins ...	1
WAREHAM—Mr. Calcraft, vice Mr. Drax ...	1
WARWICK—Mr. A. Peel, vice Mr. Greaves ...	1
WYMOUTH—Mr. Gridley, vice Lord Grey de Wilton ...	1
WINDSOR—Mr. H. Labouchere, vice Mr. Vansittart; Sir H. Hoare, vice Colonel Vyse ...	2
EAST SUSSEX—Lord E. Cavendish, vice Viscount Pevensey ...	1
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—Mr. E. Baller, vice Viscount Ingestre ...	1
SOUTH WILTS—Mr. T. T. Grove, vice Colonel Bathurst ...	1
CAVAN—Mr. Sanderson, vice Colonel Maxwell ...	1

LIBERAL LOSSES.

ABINGDON—Colonel Lindsay, vice Mr. Norris ...	1
BLACKBURN—Mr. Feilden, vice Mr. Pilkington ...	1
BRIDGEWATER—Mr. Westropp, vice Colonel Tynte ...	1
BURY—Mr. Greene, vice Lord A. Harvey ...	1
CANTERBURY—Mr. Haddleton, vice Lord Athlumney ...	1
CASHEL—Mr. O'Beirne, vice Lanigan ...	1
CARLISLE—Mr. W. N. Hodgson, vice Mr. Lawson ...	1
CHELtenham—Mr. C. Schreiber, vice Hon. F. Berkeley ...	1
CHIPPENHAM—Mr. Goldney, vice Mr. Lysley ...	1
CIRENCESTER—Mr. R. Dutton, vice Mr. Ponsonby ...	1
CRICKLADE—Mr. Gooch, vice Lord Ashley ...	1
GRANTHAM—Mr. Thorold, vice Mr. Tollemache ...	1
DERBY—Mr. Cox, vice Mr. S. Beale ...	1
DEVONPORT—Mr. Fleming, vice Mr. Brassey ...	1
HASTINGS—Mr. P. Robertson, vice Mr. F. North ...	1
HEREFORD—Mr. Baggally, vice Mr. Clifford ...	1
KIDDERMINSTER—Mr. Grant, vice Hon. L. White ...	1
LICHFIELD—Colonel Dyott, vice Lord A. Paget ...	1
LIVERPOOL—Mr. Graves, vice Mr. Ewart ...	1
LYME REGIS—Mr. Treeby, vice Colonel Pinney ...	1
MALDON—Mr. Earle, vice Mr. T. Western ...	1
NORTHALLERTON—Mr. Mills, vice Mr. Wrightson ...	1
PRESTON—Hon. F. A. Stanley, vice Mr. C. P. Grenfell ...	1
SUNDERLAND—Mr. Hartley, vice Mr. W. S. Lindsay ...	1
TWICKENHAM—Mr. Dowdeswell, vice Mr. J. Martin ...	1
THETFORD—Mr. R. Harvey, vice Lord F. Fitzroy ...	1
TIVERTON—Mr. Walrond, vice Mr. Denman ...	1
WHITBY—Mr. Bagnall, vice Mr. Thompson ...	1
WOODSTOCK—Mr. Barnett, vice Lord A. Churchill ...	1

To the foregoing we now add the result of the elections which took place yesterday:—

LIBERAL GAINS.

BUTESHIRE—Mr. Lamont, vice Hon. W. G. Boyle ...	1
RENFREWSHIRE—Mr. Spiers, vice Sir M. R. S. Stewart ...	1
STIRLINGSHIRE—Admiral Erskine, vice Mr. P. Blackburn ...	1
SOUTH SHROPSHIRE—Mr. Jasper More, vice Sir B. Leighton ...	1
EAST NORFOLK—Mr. Read, vice Colonel the Hon. W. C. W. Coke ...	1
OXFORD UNIVERSITY—Mr. G. Hardy, vice Mr. Gladstone ...	1

This gives a nett gain of seventeen seats to the Liberals on the result of the elections, without including certain changes in the Irish representation, which will manifestly strengthen the Government on a division.

YESTERDAY'S POLLS.

EAST SURREY.

King, Liberal ...	3,515
Buxton, Liberal ...	3,460
Peck, Conservative ...	3,346
Brodrick, Conservative ...	3,253

BUTESHIRE.

Lamont, Liberal ...	203
Boyle, Conservative ...	162

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (Tuesday).	
Whiteside, Conservative ...	1,202
Lefroy, Conservative ...	1,045
Ball, Liberal ...	535

DUMFRIESHIRE.

Smollett, Conservative ...	574
Stirling, Liberal ...	574

Equal.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Kelso, Liberal ...	216
Hope, Liberal ...	119

Close not received.

EAST KENT.

Bridges, Conservative ...	3,213
Dering, Liberal ...	3,131
Knatchbull, Conservative ...	2,933

EAST NORFOLK.

Howes, Conservative ...	3,110
Reed, Conservative ...	3,021
Beauchamp, Liberal ...	2,151
Coke, Liberal ...	1,997

RENFREWSHIRE.

Spiers, Liberal ...	938
Stewart, Conservative ...	836

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.

More, Liberal ...	1,840
Herbert, Conservative ...	1,680
Leighton, Conservative ...	1,398

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Erskine, Liberal ...	726
Blackburn, Conservative ...	692

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Agnew, Liberal ...	485
Lord Garlies, Conservative ...	456

NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

The nominations for South Durham, North Essex, Hertfordshire, the Northern Division of the West Riding, North Wilts, South Warwickshire, and some other counties, took place yesterday.

The unopposed returns of yesterday are included in our List of the New Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE, OXFORD, AND SOUTH LANCAHIRE.

The declaration of the poll for Oxford University was made about seven o'clock last evening by the Vice-Chancellor. It was as follows:—

Heathcote ...	3,236
Hardy ...	1,904
Gladstone ...	1,724

Majority of Hardy over Gladstone, 180.

The following is the farewell address of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his late constituents:—

To the Members of Convocation in the University of Oxford.

Gentlemen,—After an arduous connection of eighteen years, I bid you respectfully farewell. My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings, the incidents of the political relation between the University and myself established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future. It is one imperative duty, and one alone, which induces me to trouble you with these few parting words—the duty of expressing my profound and lasting gratitude for indulgence as generous, and for support as warm and enthusiastic in itself, and as honourable from the character and distinctions of those who have given it, as has in my belief ever been accorded by any constituency to any representative.—I have the honour to be, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, Chester, July 18, 1865.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in Manchester soon after two o'clock yesterday from Chester. He drove to the Palatine Hotel, where he had a conference with the election committee, and wrote the following address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCAHIRE.

Gentlemen,—I appear before you as a candidate for the suffrages of your division of my native county. Time forbids me to enlarge on the numerous topics which justly engage the public interest. I will bring them all to a single head. You are conversant—few so much so—with the legislation of the last thirty-five years. You have seen, you have felt, its results. You cannot fail to have observed the verdict, which the country generally has within the last eight days pronounced upon the relative claims and positions of the two great political parties with respect to that legislation in the past, and to the prospective administration of public affairs. I humbly, but confidently, without the least disparagement to many excellent persons from whom I have the misfortune frequently to differ, ask you to give your powerful voice in confirmation of that verdict, and to pronounce with significance as to the direction in which you desire the wheels of State to move. Before these words can be read I hope to be among you in the hives of your teeming enterprise.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

He afterwards went to the Exchange and walked round with Mr. Henry Ashworth. He was greatly cheered. Later in the afternoon he went to the Free Trade Hall, which was densely filled with people, who cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, was in the chair. The following members of Parliament were present: Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Pender, Mr. Platt, Mr. Potter, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Cheetham. Mr. Gladstone addressed the meeting at great length. A resolution, approving of Mr. Gladstone as a fit and proper person to represent South Lancashire in Parliament, was passed unanimously.

Mr. GLADSTONE afterwards proceeded to Liver-

pool, and addressed the electors in the Amphitheatre, which was densely crowded, thousands having in vain applied for tickets. The chair was occupied by Mr. WM. RATHBONE, jun., who very briefly introduced Mr. Gladstone to the meeting.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was evidently deeply affected by his reception, said that the poll had ceased that evening at Oxford at eight o'clock. He should not connect that fact with any disrespect for or any indifference to the memory of that ancient University. (Loud cheers.) He should never forget the happy years and hours he had spent in her service. If, however, he appeared in a different position, it was not as a different man. He had not forgotten his former existence; in their country there was no distinction of classes and interests, and the fact that he had represented a University was no reason why he should not represent South Lancashire. (Immense cheers.) In regard to the University, he would not yield to his favoured competitor in true devotion to her interests, though their method of action might be different. If her future was to be as glorious as her past, she must enlarge her boundaries—(cheers)—she must open her doors, invigorate her powers, and endeavour to rise to the height of that vocation with which the Almighty had been pleased to endow her. If Oxford had in past times led the mind of the country in the path of improvement, she was worthy of her high office; but if she was in future to merely embrace the narrow views and interests of a political party, then he was not the man for Oxford. (Cheers.) After contrasting the differences between Oxford and South Lancashire, and alluding to the desperate fondness with which he had clung to the University, Mr. Gladstone said that he had to the last been supported by the resident teaching body, though they and he had finally been obliged to yield to political influences. He did not complain, for in questions of politics it was their duty to yield to the majority. He hoped, however, that the voice of the majority would prevail in South Lancashire; for though his political position might unfit him to hold the arduous position of representing a university, it in no way unfitted him from being one of the representatives of his native county. (Tremendous cheers.) Next alluding to the charge that the last Parliament had witnessed a series of attacks on the Church and Constitution, he said he could not concur in the assertion.

As a member of the University it had been his special duty to be mindful of the interests of the Church of England, and he knew of nothing she had suffered during the past six years; and she never enjoyed greater freedom of speech than she now possessed, being unable to exercise coercive powers, and too wise to wish to do so. The Church depended upon moral influence, not defended by mere provisions of written law. If the Church of England was to live, she must live—she must flourish and grow; and God grant she might do so by making herself beneficently known for the discharge of her apostolic offices, by the faithful custody of the word she had received, by making her ministrations the friend and comfort of every man—by causing herself to be felt by every one in every action of life where her assistance could be available. In these functions he would cordially promote her usefulness, and in them he trusted she would daily grow stronger. The Government had in no respect betrayed their duty as regarded the Church—(cheers)—though they conscientiously differed from others who had different views of aiding her. If it was thought the interests of the Church were promoted by maintaining some odious stigma, he cared not whether it were upon Protestant Nonconformists, or upon their Roman Catholic brethren, he disclaimed and repudiated such efforts at defending the Church. (Cheers.) The misguided persons who in folly used such weapons defeated their own object and dearest wishes, and by their acts were rather to be reckoned as the foes than the friends of the Church. He held that the promotion of civil and religious liberty, so far from being looked upon as disloyalty, was a proof of the real affection the Church of England could desire at the hands of her children. He would not go into such questions at length; but he would assert that a generous and conciliatory policy was the only wise one; but whether he sat for Oxford or South Lancashire, or not at all—(laughter)—he should act upon that policy so long as his life should last. (Cheers.)

Alluding to his association with the Liberal party, and his connection with a Liberal Government, Mr. Gladstone next said that his experience obliged him to believe that true wisdom consisted in a policy of trust as opposed to a policy of distrust.

Mr. Gladstone wound up a lengthy and elaborate speech by an eloquent comparison of the Lancashire of fifty years ago with the Lancashire of the present day, summarising the numerous and various benefits, the results of Liberal legislation, which had added so much to the progress of the county, and to the advantage and happiness of every member of the community.

The honourable and learned gentleman sat down amidst most enthusiastic and uproarious cheers. Mr. Robertson Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone, M.P. for Chester, afterwards briefly addressed the meeting. No resolution was proposed, but the Chancellor was unanimously accepted as one of the Liberal candidates for the southern division of the county.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrival of home-grown wheat was very moderate. The demand, however, both for red and white qualities was in a sluggish state; nevertheless, prices ruled firm, and, as compared with Monday, no quotable change took place. Selected wheats were mostly disposed of at that day's quotations. The condition of the produce was good. Only a moderate supply of foreign wheat was on the stands. The business done was mostly in retail, yet Monday's currency was supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair average request, at late rates. The supply of barley on sale was very moderate.

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Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard, Fleet-street, E.C.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Several articles of religious and other intelligence are postponed for the present week to make room for election news.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

SUMMARY.

We fear that a great many of our readers will this week glance over our columns with that sense of weariness which follows great excitement, and exhibit a strong indisposition to "fight their battles o'er again." But the importance of furnishing, as far as possible, a complete view of the great constitutional conflict of the past week, and indicating the significance of many of the isolated contests which have been decided, will, we trust, be accepted as a valid reason for giving the preference to election intelligence over ordinary news. Our columns to-day record the result of no less than 554 elections, and, with a few exceptions, record the names of politicians who will, perhaps, for some years to come, mould the policy of the Imperial Government, and some reflection of the most recently-expressed views of the statesmen who will guide the new as well as the old Parliament.

The list referred to does not, however, contain the name of Mr. Gladstone. The leader of the Liberal party has been dismissed by Oxford University—as was Sir Robert Peel, his political Mentor, before him. The tie that united the most powerful and brilliant statesman of the age with that seat of learning—the trammels of tradition and Conservatism which fettered him by that connexion—were yesterday snapped asunder, when the Vice-Chancellor publicly announced that the University, tired of her favourite son, had elected Mr. Gathorne Hardy in his room. Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate as to the course he should adopt. He has thrown himself upon South Lancashire, and yesterday addressed some thousands both in Manchester and Liverpool, in addresses which will stir the heart of the nation and rejoice the friends of progress, while they will cause disquiet among negative politicians both high and low, and produce something like a panic in the haunts of ecclesiastical intolerance. Mr. Gladstone identifies himself heart and soul with the Liberal party; he joins issue directly with the Church defenders as represented by Mr. Disraeli; he accepts civil and religious freedom as his policy so long as his life shall last; and we doubt not the electors of South Lancashire will to-morrow ratify his decision by returning the rejected of Oxford at the head of the poll.

Two events of the present week promise to have a beneficial influence upon the international relations of this country. In the capacious harbour of Plymouth are now anchored two or three of those French iron-clads which, a few years ago, were expected to visit our ports in less pacific fashion, and there is to be an interchange of courtesies, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, which will tend to increase the cordiality of the relations between France and England. This is only the first of several fraternal meetings between the naval representatives of the two nations. The Great Eastern has sailed from the Thames with the 2,300 miles of cables which will, it is confidently hoped, before the lapse of many weeks, form a link of communication between the Old World and the New. The vessel, with her precious freight, will probably begin to pay

out the telegraphic wire from Valentia before the week has expired.

American news, though important, is not very exciting. Booth's fellow-conspirators, who have been convicted of aiding and abetting the assassination plot, have suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Washington. It is probable there will be no more bloodshed in America by order of the Executive—none, certainly, for political crimes. Ex-President Davis has been exonerated of any complicity with the assassins, and many of the most notorious Southern leaders, such as Mosby, are being pardoned by the clemency of Mr. Johnson. The new President has provided South Carolina with a provisional governor, and Florida is the only one of the late Confederate States who has not been furnished with the means of reorganising itself, and returning quietly to the Union. One after another, the apostles of the Divine right of slavery are abandoning their exploded dogma; not a single State publicly resists emancipation; and nearly all the Slave States are preparing to vote the Constitutional amendment, which will legally abolish the accursed institution throughout the American Republic.

Our Congregational friends assembled in conference in Boston have, to use an expressive phrase, "had it out" with their English brethren who showed them the cold shoulder in the crisis of their struggle against the South. It was better it should be so. Some bitter things were said, the sting of which, we fear, was the truth contained in them. "England is always on the side of the heaviest battalions" is a sentiment which is accepted as an axiom in the United States. But the burst of international soreness being over, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, though having most ground for personal complaint in the matter, was foremost in the display of generous feeling at Boston. "Bursting into a strain of vehement eloquence, he called for perpetual union and unity between those two great Protestant nations of the earth, upon whose united action the cause of liberty and of Christ, throughout the world, so largely depends, and, reaching down from the platform, he seized the hands of Dr. Raleigh and Dr. Vaughan, and cried, 'I give the hand of fellowship and love to old England'—the whole vast assembly, waving hats and handkerchiefs and hands, and sending up cheer after cheer for the future union of England and America in all the conflicts of liberty and in all the works of Christian love." Let us hope that the submarine telegraph will, ere long, convey the ratification by the English nation of this touching act of reconciliation. We are sure, at least, that it will be heartily responded to by the Congregationalists of Great Britain.

THE VOICE OF THE CONSTITUENCIES.

THE results of the General Election thus far—and it is drawing to its close—are more encouraging than we had ventured to anticipate, for they indicate pretty distinctly that the mind of the country is on the move, not very swiftly perhaps, but in the direction that we could wish. It is pretty clearly established by the elections that have already come off that the much-vaunted Conservative reaction was an illusion, and that the heart of the people, even as now represented, is bent on progress. The Liberal gains, numerically considered, are larger than appearances, three months ago, appeared to us to promise, and several of them have been made in quarters which render them very significant. The losses are traceable in most instances to local feuds, personal pretensions, neglect of the registry, or want of effective organisation, in one or two instances to mob intimidation, and in some others to the most profuse bribery. We do not profess indifference to the prospect of an increased majority of the Liberal party in the next Parliament, sufficient, we should think, to take from Lord Palmerston all excuse for shaping his policy with a view to Conservative support. But we own we attach less importance to numbers than to weight. In this respect our gain is very considerable. Mill, Hughes, Torrens, McLaren, Graham, Morley, Cowen, and Leaman will help to infuse new life into the ranks of Liberalism, and will, we trust, in due time "leaven the lump." The advanced party has improved both in quality and position—a fact which will be of use, we apprehend, to the crowd of laggards and time-servers. On the whole, the Liberalism of the House will be stronger as against the Conservatives, and less timid and obsequious as regards their leader.

We find no little satisfaction, moreover, in the political topics which have excited most attention amongst the constituencies, whether boroughs or counties. Parliamentary Reform, which some people took great pains to persuade us was an extinct question, at any rate for some years

to come, has assumed, as it deserved, a position of pre-eminence. No particular plan, it is true, has been determined on, but it seems to have been almost everywhere felt that some amendment of the representative system is inevitable, that a lateral extension of the franchise will not answer, and that the working-classes must have a fair share of the suffrage. "Fancy franchises" evidently do not take. The tendency of opinion seems to be—and Mr. Henley's speech at Oxford on Monday last is an indication of it—that the question must be dealt with on some definite and intelligible principle. He is not in favour of change—but "if there is to be a change, we should go back to our old system of household suffrage." "I think that household suffrage and rating should go together. I say, take taxation as the test. I don't care whether you put taxes upon a 10% or a 20% house—if there be taxes upon it, let the man vote." Now, we do not mean to insinuate that this suggestion from an old Tory squire, shrewd but honest, has received the sanction of the constituencies, or has been commonly advocated by candidates—but we do gather from the tone in which the question has been discussed, and in the reception it has met with, that the country desires a *bona fide* improvement of our representative machinery—one that shall be based on principles with which we are already familiar, and that shall give its fair proportion of advantage to every class of the community. If the thoughts held in solution by the whole people were to crystallise to-morrow and become visible in symmetrical combination, we believe, from what we have observed during the progress of this election, that the outcome would approach pretty closely to Mr. Henley's idea. Even Lord Palmerston, should he continue to hold office during the next Parliament, will see the necessity, we fancy, of satisfying the wishes of the country by carrying through a "well-considered measure of Reform." He is not pledged on the question, but the great bulk of his supporters are.

There is a wonderful change observable in the spirit in which the foreign policy of the country has been generally adverted to. We have heard little of Italy, of Poland, of France, not much even of the United States. The neutrality of the British Government in regard to the civil contest in America has been universally approved; the doctrine of non-intervention in continental quarrels has, with some qualification, been laid down as the proper rule for the British Ministry, whether headed by a Palmerston or a Derby. If it be true that the Emperor of the French intends once more to propose a European Congress, and a general reduction of armaments, the Parliament now elected or in process of election will, if our impressions of its character be correct, discountenance any Ministerial pooh-poohing of the project. The country is plainly tired of successive squalls, as one followed another, however adroitly the vessel of State may have been handled, and the diplomacy which it will best appreciate for a decade or two is that which is least given to meddle.

As to our prospects in the coming Parliament, in regard to questions of politico-ecclesiastical interest, we prefer to speak of our impressions with some reserve. We believe that the electoral policy of the Liberation Society has operated precisely as the advocates of that policy intended that it should. In one or two isolated instances it has occasioned irritation, the blame of which should be borne by those wire-pullers in constituencies who chose to ignore the well-known wishes of Nonconformists, even where they were most moderate. But, in the main, it has vastly improved the tone of the Liberal party, without causing the least division. Even in county elections, there has been an outspoken utterance of opinion of the most unexpected and gratifying character, and few elections have been perilled in consequence of it. On the other hand, much of the zeal which has been evoked in support of Liberalism, has been evoked by a frank adoption of those measures of ecclesiastical change which were withdrawn from further insult in the Parliament lately dissolved. Religious equality, in fact, is almost the only topic which has infused vigorous life into election contests, and, assuredly, it may be credited as having been the cause of more gains than losses. What the practical issue will be we would rather leave the event to declare. It may suffice to say that we look forward to it with confident hope. We have doubled the promontory which stretched itself out in our course; and, for the present, we may once more hold on our way direct without fear of running headlong on destruction. On two questions of real and but unequal importance, there is every reason to conclude that we shall command a handsome majority. But, be this as it may, we indulge an unflinching expectation that greater justice will be done to our principles in debate than has heretofore been the case; and that the Liberal party will see the importance of friendly co-operation with us to the full extent of their own professed opinions.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

AMONG the many contests of this General Election, there is not one which presents characteristics similar to that of the town of Nottingham. The candidates were four:—1. Mr. Charles Paget, for nine years the industrious, painstaking, and irreproachable member, with so much disposition continually to support Whig Ministers as to render him rather distasteful to the Radical party, and with so little dash and fervour as to disqualify him for popular political championship. 2. Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., recently returned in opposition to the present Duke of Newcastle, as being more advanced in his promises on political and ecclesiastical questions; voting for the most part the right votes, but showing every now and then a willingness to coquet with the Tories; having rendered help to his friend Cox, late of Finsbury, in his attack on Stansfeld, and now deserted for this, and still more on personal grounds, by a large section of his former supporters. 3. Mr. Samuel Morley (to whom our readers will need no introduction), who appeared as candidate in reply to a requisition signed by about 1,600 electors, and confirmed unanimously by a public meeting, in which all shades of Liberalism were represented. 4. Mr. A. G. Marten, a young barrister of good address, polite speech, and very amiable disposition, aspiring to enter Parliament under the mild form of a Liberal-Conservative.

At the outset of the contest a coalition was formed between Messrs. Paget and Morley, while Clifton and Marten at first affected to stand independently of each other. On behalf of Sir Robert the election was conducted by the noted James Acland, and greatly assisted by the canvassing talents of Lady Clifton. Messrs. Paget and Morley enjoyed the full benefit of the organisation of the Liberal party in the town, a large committee of the leading inhabitants, and a salaried staff of assistants. Mr. Marten was sustained by the strength of the Tory party in an organisation similar, but not probably socially or numerically so powerful, as that of Messrs. Paget and Morley. The canvas extended over some weeks, and was conducted by Messrs. Paget and Morley, by meetings of the electors held in the different wards into which the borough is divided, and by more promiscuous assemblies in some of the surrounding villages. Sir Robert and Mr. Marten addressed meetings in public-houses of Freemasons and others, and especially crowds of people assembled in the open air. It was affirmed that Messrs. Paget and Morley would not venture to face an out-door meeting, and to meet this defiance they arranged to hold one in the public market-place. On this occasion, under the pretence of repelling strangers from entering the town, the mob, consisting of the followers principally of Sir Robert, but abetted and instigated by the Tories also, attacked persons in Messrs. Paget and Morley's favour, pelted them severely with stones, took forcible possession of the platform, and set fire to it in the market-place. They destroyed the windows of several of the supporters of Messrs. Paget and Morley, and vigorously bombarded for half an hour the candidates and their committee in their central committee room. These proceedings, prior to the election, having given notice to the Liberal party of the kind of treatment which they must expect, various precautions were taken to preserve order, a thousand special constables were sworn in, and the military summoned from Sheffield and stationed in the barracks. On the day of the nomination a fierce outbreak took place on the part of the supporters of Sir Robert on his being refused a hearing, in common with other candidates, at the hustings. Sand, stones, pieces of iron, and other missiles, were hurled at the side of the hustings occupied by Messrs. Paget and Morley, and the proceedings were conducted amidst riot and violence. The show of hands was decided to be in favour of Clifton and Marten. At the polling the polling-booths were protected by the police, and a body of special constables. The superior organisation of Messrs. Paget and Morley gave them a decided advantage up to twelve o'clock, amounting to about 500 in advance of their opponents, between whom there was now an avowed and unmistakable coalition. If order could have been preserved, the return of Messrs. Paget and Morley was certain, but at this stage Sir Robert complained to the collected crowds outside his committee-room that his voters were prevented from coming to the poll, and there followed a desperate assault on the committee-rooms of Messrs. Paget and Morley, in three of the principal wards where their voters were the more numerous. In two instances the mob forced their way in, bruised and drove away the occupiers, and broke up at a critical period the organisation on which the conduct of the election depended. The preponderance of popular feeling in the streets, which was all along in favour of

Clifton, and which was intensified as the day advanced, made it easy for his followers to reach the poll, and difficult, almost in many instances impossible, for those of Paget and Morley. As the result of this tumult and violence, the majority obtained early in the day diminished during the smaller hours, and the position on the poll at its close was found to be Morley, Clifton, Paget, and Marten.

The election was throughout decided not so much by any discussion of great principles as by personal preference of the candidates, and abounded with proceedings which were in defiance of order, and very repulsive to right feeling and good taste. The assaults were without exception made by the followers of Sir Robert Clifton, and were arranged with no little skill to spread alarm and confusion among the Liberal voters, and deter them from coming to the poll. In no instance throughout the election were persons attacked or property destroyed except as belonging to the party of Paget and Morley. The Tories, who hoped by the split votes of Sir Robert Clifton's followers to carry their man, are not a little chagrined and disappointed at the result, while the defeat of Mr. Paget is universally regretted by the respectable inhabitants. We congratulate Nottingham in having in Mr. Samuel Morley an able and conscientious representative, whose return, at the head of the poll, we believe to be unimpeachable, notwithstanding all the vapourings of disappointed Tories, a part of whose tactics is, in defence of their own corruptions, usually to assail the honour of their political opponents. We are confident that, so far as Mr. Morley is personally concerned, this difficult contest has been conducted in a manner that reflects on him the highest honour, and we give no credence to any alleged political immorality on the part of his friends. The intimidation and violence practised by Sir Robert Clifton is not likely to escape without investigation, and the friends of Mr. Paget confidently anticipate to recover for him the seat which he has lost. It concerns everywhere the lovers of peace, order, and liberty—and without peace and order there can be no true liberty—that no man should sit in the House of Commons to represent the successful use of stones and sticks by an infuriated and drunken mob.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

For a whole week the electoral battle has been raging with more or less intensity. The borough contests in England and Wales were over several days ago, and now the English counties and Irish constituencies are, day by day, choosing their members. The excitement, which reached its highest pitch last Wednesday, when most of the boroughs were hotly engaged in the electoral strife, is very far from being expended, and promises to revive to-morrow, though in a subdued form, when the fate of so many aspirants to the honour of becoming knights of the shire will tremble in the balance.

No less than five-sixths of the new House of Commons has been elected. A large number of the successful candidates are new men, and not a few of them will be an acquisition to Parliament. Taking merely the list of Liberal gains and losses, we find that Brighton has returned Professor Fawcett in place of a moderate Conservative; that Bridgnorth has won for itself the credit of sending to Parliament a Liberal Roman Catholic—one of two returned by an English constituency; that Chester has elected a son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the place of a Conservative nobody; that though one Leatham has fallen, Wakefield has sent up another to supply his place; and that Tynemouth has chosen a Trevelyan, Chatham an Otway, and Wallingford a Dilke in preference to men of opposite views. Altogether there is a balance of some seventeen seats wrested by the Liberals from their opponents.

But it is not by such comparative statistics that the significance of the General Election is to be estimated. The metropolis makes no show at all in the official list; but no one will deny that the party of progress has received a great accession of strength by the changes which have taken place in the constituencies of the capital, and the return to Parliament of such representative men as Mr. Mill, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Torrens. At Newcastle Mr. Cowen has been substituted for Mr. Beaumont; at Edinburgh, Mr. McLaren for Mr. Black; at Bury, Mr. Phillips for Mr. F. Peel—but each of these changes represents more for the popular cause than so many votes, though no change is apparent in party calculations. Nor, taking the opposite view, can the return of Mr. James for Manchester be regarded as equivalent to that of Mr. Jacob Bright, or the re-election of Sir R. Clifton as a compensation for the loss of Mr. Paget.

Though the Government have increased their majority on the whole, it has not been without

serious reverses. Oxford University has rejected its most brilliant member in the person of Mr. Gladstone; and Mr. F. Peel, Colonel White, Lord A. Paget, and Viscount Bury, though not occupying very conspicuous positions in official life, are left without seats in the new House of Commons. Lord Palmerston's favourite borough, as though by way of satire on his *quasi* Liberalism, has returned with him a Conservative in place of a Liberal colleague. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald is the only conspicuous Opposition leader who has fallen.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Conservatives, apart from the rejection of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Oxford University, is the recovery of both seats for Liverpool—that great seaport never being very well affected to the popular cause. They were also successful in the conflicts at Carlisle, Devonport, Canterbury, Blackburn, Derby, and Whitby; but their desperate efforts to carry their candidates at Bristol, Stockport, Gloucester, Lewes, Ipswich, and Maidstone, broke down. The aggressive efforts of the Liberals at Leeds, where Lord Amberley was defeated, Coventry, Dover, Macclesfield, Cambridge, and Yarmouth, were alike unsuccessful. But they triumphed at Leicester, Exeter, Chatham, Aylesbury, Colechester, Frome, Grimsby, Hull, Portsmouth, Knaresborough, Newport, Warwick, and Windsor.

Scotland, which has always sent up a preponderance of Liberals, has added considerably to the majority. In fact Conservatism scarcely shows its head north of the Tweed. In Ireland, the "muzzling" programme of Lord Derby has told with great effect. Though Belfast has not been delivered from the ascendancy of an Orange faction, Dublin, by electing Mr. Jonathan Pim, has broken the "No Popery" spell which enthralled that capital, and several other Irish boroughs have replaced Conservatives with Liberals. Ireland has shown its gratitude to the Government for the boon conceded in recent acts of legislation, by finding seats for the most conspicuous law officers of the sister island, and disregarding the advice of Mr. Hennessy to make common cause with the Opposition.

The new Parliament, especially the advanced Liberals, will miss the active services of Sir Charles Douglas and of Mr. Lawson, the philanthropic speeches of Lord Alfred Churchill, and the commercial ripeness of Mr. Ewart. Mr. Brassey's brief experience of legislative life has been cruelly cut short; Mr. Osborne's witty and bitter speeches will be wanting in the new Parliament; and Mr. Leatham, of Huddersfield, will no longer charm the House with his polished eloquence. But the Liberal party has been reinforced by a Morley, a Graham, a Leeman, a Fildes, a Rawlinson, a Platt, and many others—besides those already named—whose votes may be relied on, however small the share they may take in debates. The independent Liberals will be stronger in numbers; and, beyond question, more powerful in moral influence and intellectual pre-eminence, than in the last Parliament.

But it is in the county elections that the progress of Liberal opinions has been most strikingly illustrated. The one loss recorded is so exceptional as not really to affect the uniform result. The county families of East Norfolk had arranged among themselves to return, without opposition, one Liberal and one Conservative. So great was the dissatisfaction caused by this transaction, and so universal the unpopularity of Colonel Coke, its principal promoter, that an independent candidate, Mr. Read, a tenant farmer, was started, and though the lord of Holkham immediately induced another Liberal from his own class to run with himself, the electors of East Norfolk—Liberals and Conservatives combining for the occasion, we believe—left both Colonel Coke and his nominee at the bottom of the poll. Nine county seats have been won from the Conservative party, including some of the most conspicuous. East Sussex returns a second Liberal with Mr. Dodson; Mr. Buller has won one of the seats for North Staffordshire; Mr. Jasper More displaces Sir B. Leighton for South Shropshire; and Mr. Grove comes in for South Wilts in place of Colonel Bathurst. The Conservatives have not found themselves strong enough to contest Middlesex, or even to put in an appearance for the northern division of the West Riding; and a very determined effort to defeat Mr. Locke King and Mr. Buxton for East Surrey has ended in failure. The Opposition will have to fight very desperately indeed to maintain their present position in South Lancashire, the North Riding, West Kent, Hertfordshire, North and South Essex, South Durham, and North Warwickshire. But the new Liberal county members are not all old Whigs, but for the most part men who adopt a definite creed, and do not hesitate to avow their readiness to vote for the total abolition of Church-rates.

MOBS.

THE opportunity of helping to create a new House of Commons is a valuable privilege and right, but it carries, like other blessings, some considerable drawbacks. No one who either loves his country or respects himself, remains coldly apathetic on such an occasion, and except for perhaps one mind in ten thousand, the alternative at the time of an election is between apathy and restless excitement. Either you freeze apart, in your own little sphere of selfish indifference, or you feel how catching are the hope and fear which fill the air around you, if you do not burn in the fire of hot agitation and the actual tug of war. For a week or two one-half of the landmarks of habit seem shifted, business is at a stand, even solitary studies are broken in upon and unhinged. As you count up with dismay so many working days in which hardly any of your accustomed work has been done, you are glad to put as high an estimate as you can, even on the incidental and indirect benefits of an election, and gather up the very fragments which remain. Coming as it does comparatively seldom, an election affords lessons or hints which, whatever their value, are a positive addition to our ordinary means of self-knowledge, as well as to the grounds on which we form judgments of men and things. A new Parliament is like one of those chemical combinations in forming which it is necessary that a certain fluid should be "well shaken." The immediate results are curious rather than beautiful. There are many flasks and vials, we suspect, whose contents, if subjected to this process, would turn out to be not by any means so transparent as they seem. Besides the clear and solid crystals, and besides the elements which hang invisibly in solution, there is sometimes an inch deep of some dark, turbid substance at the bottom, which a little repeated and energetic movement sends presently in a dirty-looking and opaque tide to the top. Some hundreds of our town and country communities have been undergoing a test somewhat of this kind. The dirt has been coming to the top. Men of tried, thorough uprightness, have held fast their integrity, and men of strong convictions have acted as became their beliefs and themselves; but what of the irresolute and ill-informed, what of the minds which are weak from feebleness of understanding, and the minds which are weak because passion and headstrong impulse govern them, rather than conscience and reason? These are like the sediment, the unorganised particles at the bottom of the social fluid, which any unusual disturbance sets spinning wildly about, confused, and thrown off their balance themselves, and a cause of confusion to others. Mobs are not entirely composed of such persons, but mobs are assuredly a symptom, and to some extent a consequence, of their existence. A spirit of lawlessness and anarchy among the very poor is, in election time at all events, a tolerably sure indication that the same spirit is being cherished in other directions. Men who incline, however secretly, to gratify their own wishes at the expense of law and good order, infect others, without always being aware that they do, with the same pestilential temper. Even where they do not deliberately hire ignorant and semi-barbarous men to do what they shrink from doing themselves, there are plenty of vagabonds and "roughs" who are quick to interpret the remotest shade of a sanction for their orgies of mischief and outrage. Men who would on no account break a pane of glass with their own hands, or risk their own heads in a riot, do yet most effectually promote such proceedings, by being known tacitly to connive at them.

As for an election mob itself, let no one who has not had a close view of it, ascribe to it ignorantly any properties whatever which are imposing, or even formidable. Passing by the noises and the buffoonery which are best tolerated or ignored, there is not one occasion in ten, or in a hundred rather, in which any actual breach of the peace need occur. An average mob, if our own samples do not deceive us, contains generally a large proportion of women (some of them of course with babies), and invariably a still larger proportion of boys. True to its name (an abbreviation of *mobile vulgus*) and to its nature as a crowd swayed by blind irrational feeling and whim, a mob may often be turned from its purpose by a well-timed jest or some other happy diversion, and even if at first sight savagely bent on destruction, there are few mobs which are not essentially cowardly. Sprinkled very thinly here and there, you may find a few fighting-men, but the great majority are labourers bent on rough play, and with nothing else in view than "a lark," and in far larger numbers you may count the disreputable idlers who frequent low public-houses and the corners of dirty streets and lanes. As regards this last class, their physical powers are in direct propor-

tion to their intelligence and sobriety. They are Falstaff's ragged regiment over again, only with no pretence whatever either of uniform or drill. The pity which you feel for their flaccid muscles and their underfed and miserable appearance, abates, and indeed nips in the bud, your surprise and contempt as you see them following each other aimlessly about like so many sheep, or seized as they often are with the most gratuitous panic, "fleeing," literally, "when no man pursueth."

The two largest and most violent mobs which we happened to see during the last few weeks, were remarked upon in our hearing, the one by an Italian, the other by a Frenchman, both well-informed cultivated men. Each made the same observation, that in his country no crowd of any such magnitude would ever be so entirely without organisation. Something more would have been done than to supply merely the secret orders or significant hint from some "red" or "blue" committee room. As the multitude grew, and their spirit rose, determined and experienced men would have stepped out as leaders, the confused mass would have formed presently in column and square, and the next step would probably have been to break into a gunsmith's or armourer's shop, and set about manufacturing improvised barricades.

We did not feel humiliated by the contrast, or ashamed to believe that the farther sight of a few Hussars, or even of a handful of policemen, would in general effectually overawe or restrain any number of Englishmen. We English are not as a people very quick either at organisation or at fighting, though we can do a little of both when we try; but this is not the principal explanation of the fact which appeared to our foreign friends so remarkable. The truth is, that in this country we have now for so long a time had laws and institutions which we could respect (partly because they were kept generally within proper limits), that this feeling of respect has become a species of second nature with us, and the law-abiding habit may be almost said to be "bred in the bone." We are so accustomed, and effectually trained, to obtain our ends in a regular and constitutional way, that it goes against the grain, in all but the very lowest elements of society, to make even the smallest experiment at carrying their purpose by force. If any who belong to the educated class do cherish a concealed leaning that way, they are ashamed of it, and disguise it. On the other hand, even the drunkards and the tramps whom such cowardly persons employ, or accept as their tools, recognise with a blind sort of instinct in the signs of lawful authority, a claim which is honourable and just. For some generations now, the great bulk of our energies as a people has been so incessantly directed into other and far better channels, that the very conception of availing ourselves of the right of resistance (fully as we may assert that right in theory) recedes into the background as a notion alien both to our necessities and our habits. It is this, and not certainly any abject spirit of submission, which justifies Mount Stuart Elphinstone's saying (in his book on Cabul) that not one of the armed chiefs of Afghanistan had really as much power as a single constable in England. Independently of the fact that the constable has at his back any number of reserves, and if necessary a regiment of soldiers, his very appearance and dress are associated in the mind of his countrymen with the greatness and the freedom of their realm, or, as the idea perhaps strikes their own minds, with "God save the Queen," and "Britannia rules the waves."

Granting or alleging, as we do, however, that the very feebleness and want of cohesion in English mobs gives occasion for congratulation and thankfulness, there are two other ideas which our recent studies in that province of humanity impress upon us. The one comes under the head of Law, and the other of Gospel.

Are the tumults which deform and disturb our streets in the present day, only a weak echo, or a pale flickering shadow, of the really grave insurrections of our fathers' day, and the old time before them? Then so much the more to be deprecated, nay, to be stamped with unqualified condemnation and scorn, are the vacillation and the folly which permit—we will not say even a momentary reign of terror, but really great and protracted annoyances to spring from causes so trivial. It is hardly in the power of a Justice Shallow to be as pernicious to his fellow-citizens as a Jeffreys or a Scroggs; but it will be long before one or two towns which we need not mention more particularly, will forget the deplorable want of vigour and good sense on the part of their magistrates and justices of the peace, which left them very lately for some hours at a time in the hands of the very wickedest and silliest part of their own population. Better not set up any

show of official guardianship and constituted authority at all, than deliberately suspend or stultify their operation on the very few occasions when they might, with really good effect, promptly and decisively interpose!

Law well administered in its own place and time is good; but prevention is better than cure; and even to prevent evil is an object of inferior rank to the wide and deep spread of righteousness, and wisdom, and love. One school or mission from which as a centre the very truth and spirit of Christ radiate, does more, even simply in the interests of public order and peace, than a whole brigade of day or night constables, to say nothing of the large or small amounts of genius and weight of character which preside at quarter sessions.

No one who has any acquaintance with existing agencies of the former kind will accuse those who conduct them of being either deficient in sympathy, or wanting in perseverance or vigour. But their ranks may well bear recruiting. The very exhibition we have had lately of the ignorance and heathenism which are still tossing and fermenting deep down in the lower sections of our highly elaborated civilisation, will perhaps open the eyes and the hearts of those good-natured, careless optimists, who expect the millenium presently, and appear to think that the world is very satisfactorily on the way to convert itself. There will be at least good of one kind, coming out of evil, if the scenes of woful degradation and vice which have thrust themselves this summer on the notice of the public, lead a new relay of volunteers to go with the message of the Gospel to those wretched representatives of poverty and sin who have come thus recently with noise and ribaldry to them. With such tokens of a plenteous harvest sadly but vividly before our eyes, the fault and the shame are our own surely, if we let the labourers be few.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

MASTER IN SURGERY.—Pass Examination.—John Harwood Hooper, St. Thomas's Hospital. Examination for Honours.—John Harwood Hooper (gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Branch 1.—Rev. Thomas Ansell Marshall, B.A., Oxford, Trinity and New Inn Hall; James Edwin Odgers, Manchester New; William Field, Cheshunt. Branch 2.—Jonas Ashton (gold medal), University. Branch 3.—George Lyon Turner (gold medal), Cheshunt; Robert Hunter, University; William Field, Cheshunt.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Branch 4.—Walter Flight, Universities of Halle and Heidelberg. Branch 5.—Edmund James Mills, Royal College of Chemistry. Branch 14.—Edward Heskest, Birkenhead, Royal School of Mines; Frederick George Finch, Royal School of Mines; Clement Le Neve Foster, Royal School of Mines.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—William Willis (gold medal), Huddersfield College; Daniel Leggett, private study.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—Pass Examination.—First Division.—John Stirling Ainsworth, Manchester and New University; Lindsey Middleton Aspland, M.A., University; Henry Nelson Opel, King's; Frank Crisp, private study; William Easterby, self tuition; James Edward Hannum, New; Thomas Charles Jarvis, University; Robert Romney Kane, M.A., Queen's University; Lewis Adonijah Mendes, Regent's-park and University; Septimus Peech Moore, New; David Robertson, M.A., Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen; Henry Rutter, University; Thomas Pallister Young, University; Second Division.—John Leonard Alcock, University; John Gall, M.A., Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen; Joseph Gill, Royal Belfast; George Gordon, M.A., Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen; John Shortt, B.A., Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—The Principles of Legislation.—First Class. Lindsey Middleton Aspland (scholarship), University. Second Class. Thomas Charles Jarvis, University; Robert Romney Kane, Queen's University; John Shortt, Trinity, Dublin. Third Class. John Stirling Ainsworth, Manchester New and University.

CONVEYANCING.—Second Class. Robert Romney Kane, Queen's University.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.—First Class. Lindsey Middleton Aspland, University; Lewis Adonijah Mendes, Regent's-park and University. Third Class. Robert Romney Kane, Queen's University.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.—First Class. Lindsey Middleton Aspland, University. Second Class. Thomas Charles Jarvis, University; Robert Romney Kane, Queen's University, equal.

ROMAN LAW.—Second Class. Thomas Charles Jarvis, University; Robert Romney Kane, Queen's University, equal.

Plymouth is now rejoicing. Some vessels of the French fleet have arrived, the Royal Agricultural Society is holding its annual show, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit the town. On Thursday the Prince and Princess dine with the Commander of the Forces, Lord Templetown. His Royal Highness has accepted the invitation to the ball in the evening given at the Royal William Victualling-yard by the united services to the officers of the French and other foreign ships of war now in the Sound. Her Royal Highness will attend, if not too much fatigued.

The cholera in Egypt continues to decrease considerably. It is expected that the epidemic will soon entirely disappear.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from page 580.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

On Thursday there was no opposition to the re-election of the old members—Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Harvey—beyond a speech from a Liberal elector, who concluded by nominating Sir Harry Verney, to put himself in order, but found no second.

Mr. DISRAELI elaborately reviewed the political situation, beginning with the Reform question, upon which he thought a more mature judgment would be exercised, in consequence of what had occurred, than had heretofore been the case. Public opinion had ratified the wisdom of the proposals contained in the Reform Bill he had brought forward with Lord Derby. The great questions before the country were not finance, as their opponents pretended, and the maintenance of peace, but the distribution of political power, and the relations between Church and State. The latter question deserved grave attention, and Mr. Disraeli proceeded to explain his views in reference to it.

I am myself in favour of religious liberty. I am in favour of the principle of religious liberty, without qualification, without condition, absolutely and completely. I understand by religious liberty that every subject of the Queen should enjoy the full and free exercise of his religion. That I call religious liberty—(cheers)—and I am not at all surprised that men should prize the possession of such rights. We all know—history teaches us—that religious rights and religious privileges are those most esteemed by men. For these not only men, but nations, have made the greatest sacrifices; and for the same reason as I recognise the value of religion, I think it is the duty of the State to secure to all its subjects the opportunity of enjoying religious privileges. I further think that the full enjoyment of religious liberty by every man in this country is perfectly consistent with the Constitution which the country at present enjoys. (Hear.) Now, the difficult thing is to ascertain how you can best arrive at such a result; because in other countries the attempts to arrive at it are very unsatisfactory. In those countries the Government secures to the great body of the population the enjoyment of religious rights by taking what are called the ministers of each religion into the pay of the State. But there are great objections to this, because when the ministers of all religions, who of all men ought to be of an independent character of mind, are salaried servants of the State, they generally become its instruments, and are highly valuable to a corrupt and tyrannical Government. Again, when the State announces that it makes no distinction of any kind between religious creeds, and that it sets up no standard of religion—that all religions are the same to it—that conveys to the minds of men an idea of indifference to religion which may exercise a very injurious influence on the State itself; because no doubt the principle of religion is so strong in men's minds that if religion is divorced from the State—if the State ostentatiously announces that it admits of no appeal to the higher considerations which influence men, in my opinion that policy is calculated to very much deteriorate its character and to very much diminish its influence. (Cheers.) How have all these difficulties been overcome in England? Here you find a powerful, wealthy, and learned corporation, the Church of England, which formerly was independent of the State, but which in time became allied to it. In its alliance with the State it acknowledges the supremacy of the Crown, which I trust never will be lessened, for it is one of the keystones of our liberty, civil as well as religious. (Hear, hear.) You have this great corporation, which, while it has supplied the want consistently with the enjoyment of religious liberty by every subject of the State—at the same time providing spiritual instruction for all the subjects of her Majesty—holds a position of independence that most favourably distinguishes it from the position of priest-hoods which are salaried servants of the State—thus combining, as it were, toleration and orthodoxy, and giving to our institutions the consecrating character of religious connection. (Cheers.) And it has proved that its existence is quite consistent with the ample and complete enjoyment of religious liberty by every one of her Majesty's subjects. It is for these reasons—seeing the inestimable and priceless blessings which have been obtained by the combination of circumstances and by that connection of the institutions which prevails in no other country—believing that the maintenance of the Church of England is of infinite utility, not merely to our spiritual wants, but also to our spiritual rights—and believing that the connection of that Church with the Crown has secured the spiritual freedom which is the right of all Englishmen, and the spiritual instruction of the people—I am the uncompromising and conscientious upholder of that great institution. (Cheers.) I hope, therefore, that the gentlemen on my right, although they may differ from my opinions, will at least allow that I have given reasons for these opinions, which are deserving of the grave consideration of men of thoughtful minds. (Hear, hear.) Now, I say that these are great questions of politics, and when I find—as we see is now the case—some gay journalists, and perhaps some Ministers on the hustings, telling you that the people of England care nothing about these affairs, that nobody is attacking the Church of England, and that therefore it is absurd for any one to pretend to defend it, that no one wishes the Government of the country to be more democratic, and that therefore the cry is merely one raised for the moment—I say, don't be misled, whatever may be your political opinions, by such superficial and false observations. (Cheers.) It is an insult to the great Conservative party, because if you look to the property, intelligence, and education of the Conservative body, all must acknowledge that it is a great party—and it is an insult, also, to the great section of the Liberal party, distinguished for their conscientiousness, their ability, and the energy they display in the active part which they take in public affairs—I say it is an insult to both alike to say that no one wishes to make the Government of this country more democratic—(Hear)—and that no party aims at severing the connection between Church and State. (Hear, hear.) It is not true. Every one here

knows it is not true. (Cheers.) Depend on it that the controversy and struggle between opinions on these questions will enable us to arrive at a better and sounder conclusion for the welfare of the country. If on both sides we do but acknowledge the importance of the great principles now at issue and make ourselves master of them, the collision of intellect and the influence of discussion will enable the great majority of the people of the country to arrive at a satisfactory solution of these questions.

Mr. Disraeli then turned to the much-lauded financial policy of the Government, contending that it was partly owing to the good harvests, which were not the product of Cabinet Councils, to the gold discoveries, and to railroads. He showed that he had long ago advocated the reduction of Excise duties, and the duty on tea, and income, as well as treaties of commerce. He made these observations because he was told that all these advantages had accrued in consequence of there being a Liberal Administration:—

It has been an attempt to blindfold the people by leading them to suppose that if there had been a Conservative Government nothing of the sort could have occurred, whereas I have shown you that if you had had a Conservative Administration, by the admission of the leaders of the Liberal party themselves, there would have been a repeal of the paper-duties, a great reduction of the tea-duties, and a great reduction of the income-tax, which we have constantly urged upon the House of Commons. There would have been, also, a treaty of commerce with France, not, perhaps, conducted with the same ability with which it was conducted by Mr. Cobden—not by the Government, mind—for I am told that though in 1852 there was a Prime Minister who supported the negotiations which were entered into, when the real treaty was being made there was a Prime Minister who threw every possible impediment in its way. (Cheers.) In fact, the whole thing has been a genteel imposture from beginning to end—(a laugh), and if the parties, as the phrase has it, did not move in eminent circles, and occupy a distinguished position in life, they would be taken before the Lord Mayor and punished for obtaining applause under false pretences. (Loud laughter.)

He went on to describe the expectations raised by the falling in of the long annuities and the result:—

Well, what did Mr. Gladstone do with them? It was a feat of legerdemain which exceeded any conjuring of M. Robert. He took one million and turned it into ducks, then he took another million and turned it into drakes; and for half an hour these ducks and drakes flew cackling about the House of Commons, until at last we got ashamed of one another, and we ordered strangers to withdraw, and determined to keep it a profound secret until Parliament was dissolved. (Loud laughter.) He had given his most hearty support to doing away entirely with the law of settlement. He had always been of that opinion, and trusted that it might be carried in the next Parliament. He then adverted to foreign policy. He was not in favour of non-intervention, because there was no such word in the English language. But he was in favour of a Conservative foreign policy—

A policy which believes that the tranquillity of the world is the interest of England—(cheers), that peace is the normal state of man, and that in the tranquillity of the world the best objects of English ambition may be legitimately obtained. (Loud cheers.) Therefore I do not think it is the duty or interest of England to ally itself with the revolutionary party of the world. (Hear, hear.)

After Mr. Harvey had returned thanks, Dr. Lee asked him whether he would support the Anti-Tobacco Society, upon which the hon. member merely exhibited a cigar-case to the learned doctor, which caused great laughter.

After their unopposed election, the three members for Bucks dined with a number of their constituents at Aylesbury. The most significant part of Mr. Disraeli's brief speech on the occasion was as follows:—

I may say, as far as I can yet go, that the result of the appeal to the country will be to accomplish that which was contemplated, namely, that there will be no reduction in the power of that great Conservative party which certainly has prevented the party at present in power from carrying into effect those measures the accomplishment of which was the condition on which they came into office. I say that is the most moderate estimate that can be formed of the result of this appeal to the country. On this result I may congratulate you, that no great public danger is to be feared. I am sure that, as in the last, so in the present Parliament, there will be a predominance of Conservative feeling, if not an absolute numerical majority. But if the position of the party be such, as no doubt it will be, if a Parliament be returned with a decided Conservative feeling, you may rest assured that no attack can be attempted with any success on those institutions which from conviction we are resolved to uphold, but that ere long, and possibly before any considerable time has elapsed, the opinions which govern the country will be upheld in that constitutional and responsible form in which we hold they ought to be. For there can be nothing more dangerous than that the Government should be carried on by men who profess principles contrary to those on which they came into office.

EAST NORFOLK.

Colonel Coke, the Whig candidate for Norfolk, who had an understanding with Mr. Howes that the two should be returned without a contest, and was suddenly struck dumb by the appearance of Mr. Read, an "independent" candidate and malt-tax repealer, has been since joined by Sir T. P. Beauchamp, Bart. The Colonel, Mr. Read, and Sir Thomas were at North Walsham last week. The chairman, General Windham, was interrupted with cries of "No more Coke"; and the Colonel was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. The following scene then took place:—

("What is your explanation of the course you have taken with regard to Church-rates?") Now, I will

tell you what I am in favour of with regard to Church-rates—their total abolition. But you will allow me as a Churchman some protection for the Church—(Hear)—something for the fabric—and then I will vote for it. ("Let it maintain itself.") I do not propose any particular thing; what I said in my address was merely a suggestion. But, gentlemen, I should like to see this vexatious question settled. ("What did you say six years ago—that you would vote for the abolition of Church-rates, and then voted against it the first opportunity you had.") I never said that I would go for the total abolition of Church-rates without some provision. ("You did.") I deny having said so. Mr. Tillett told you that. ("No.") I did not say so. (An Elector, sharply: "You said so, I heard you say so myself, and I got a lot of votes for you. Now I will vote against you for it. No more Coke; we will have no more Coke; and you shall not get in. You told us a lie, for I have had to pay two Church-rates since.") (Laughter.) Now, supposing that I had given you a pledge to vote for the abolition of Church-rates—"But you did," and laughter—supposing I did—"But you did," and renewed laughter—it does not make the slightest difference to me whether I did or not—"You did"—I was at liberty not to be bound by it, because the circumstances under which I gave that pledge—if you say that I did give one—were altered. ("No shuffling.") I first voted for the total abolition, but evidence was given before the Committee of the House of Lords by Dr. Foster, who said, "We are not satisfied with this; we wish this merely to be a stepping-stone to do away with the Established Church." Do you expect me to vote for that? I will hold no seat in Parliament for such a promise as that. ("Bravo" and cheers.) I tell you fairly that Dissenters have no business to quarrel with me; I will vote for the abolition of Church-rates if they would consider it as a settlement of the question, and not ask for the separation of Church and State. (Hear, hear.) If any man gives a pledge, never mind whether it is about Church-rates or any other matter, if the circumstances under which he gave it become altered, he is no longer bound by it. (A Voice: "The circumstances were not altered; you were ignorant of them.") I beg your pardon, I was not ignorant of them. ("You were.") Dr. Foster gave his evidence before the House of Lords Committee. I cannot complain of you; and many Dissenters came to me afterwards and said—"But I am quite willing to let bygones be bygones." ("No, no," and laughter.) It is not to get out of anything, for I do not care two straws, as I shall stand independently or fall independently. (Hear, hear.) The gallant Colonel then asked if any person wished to put any further questions to him. (An Elector: "Dissenters in this part of the county will not be satisfied unless there is a separation of Church and State.") Colonel Coke replied: I am told by a Dissenter that Dissenters will not be satisfied in this part of the county unless they have a separation of Church and State. (Shame.) Gentlemen, why don't you go to somebody else to be your member. I will not be your member—(Cheers, and "Bravo!")—if that is the case. But I do not believe it to be the case. (Cheers.) I do not believe they go so far as that. They want to be considered in a fair light, and to be treated properly; and I hope the Dissenters, whether I am member for the county again or not, will get what they want—the separation of the Church and the State they shall not have. (Cheers.)

Sir T. BEAUCHAMP was also pretty roughly catechised, and, in reference to a paragraph in his address, recognising the abolition of Church-rates as "an ultimate necessity," said that he would vote for their abolition.

The nomination took place at Norwich on Saturday, amid considerable uproar. The show of hands was for Howes and Read, there being but few for Coke and Beauchamp, on whose behalf a poll was demanded. Mr. Read said he was in favour of "a progressive Liberal-Conservative policy." The close of the poll will be found in our postscript.

EDINBURGH.

The election of Mr. McLaren is a heavy blow inflicted on the Parliament House clique of Whigs. Mr. Black's views against Reform lost him a great many Liberal votes, while, on the other hand, gaining for him several hundred Conservative votes. From twelve o'clock the Conservatives generally plumped for Black, instead of splitting votes with the Lord Advocate, in order, if possible, to gain for him the second seat, Mr. McLaren having evidently by that hour secured the first. Mr. McLaren continued ahead all day, though the distance of the Lord Advocate was slightly lessened the last few hours of the poll. Mr. Black was at the bottom of the poll till three o'clock, when he got above Mr. Miller.

At the close Mr. McLAREN addressed a large body of his supporters, and also a great crowd outside, congratulating them on the victory gained over the Whig party by his return, though regretting his triumph had not been shared by his colleague, Mr. Miller.

At the Whig committee rooms Mr. BLACK and the LORD ADVOCATE addressed a closely-packed meeting: the former remarking that though defeated he had saved his honour; and the latter regretting that the party, the city, the House of Commons, and himself, had lost the services of his able and venerable colleague.

ELGIN BURGHS.

At his re-election on Thursday, Mr. GRANT DUFF touched upon the various public questions of the day. He was in favour of such a downward extension of the suffrage as would give the working-classes a real but not a preponderant power. But any such change could hardly be expected while Lord Palmerston was in power. Mr. Gladstone would be a better political leader than Lord Stanley, because of his political instinct. He had plumped for the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Oxford, but would rather see him returned for South Lancashire, where the echoes of the church bells would not be for ever chiming through his thoughts. Next in importance, if, indeed, they were inferior in importance, to Reform, were

questions of religious liberty, which were, indeed, the questions of our generation.

The smallest of these, and the one which is nearest ceasing to be a question, is the question of passing or not passing the Qualification for Offices Bill. The biggest of these, and the one furthest from ceasing to be a question, with a whole liad of battles between us and its ceasing to be a question, is the question of the dis-endowment of the Irish Establishment. The downfall of the Irish Establishment, carrying with it, of course, the discontinuance of the Maynooth Grant and of the Regium Donum, the further improvement of the Poor Law system, the substitution in Scotland of a National instead of a Denominational system of education, the completion of the revision of the statute-book, and the forming of a digest of cases, with the view of eventually arriving at a Code such as that which is now being formed in India, the carrying of Mr. Bouvier's bill for opening fellowships, and of the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill, the Abolition of Church-rates, a Clergy Relief Bill, a better Clerical Subscription Bill, the Qualification for Offices Bill, the extension to the diplomatic service of a modified system of competitive examination; the reorganisation of the public schools, the correction of charitable abuses, the improvement of the system of middle-class education, the abolition of public executions, the abolition of purchase in the army. There is a pretty considerable, but very imperfect, list of things requiring to be done! How many of them will be done when the Parliament which is now being elected is gathered to its fathers? Few, I fear; and yet, not none. But the bill of fare which I have laid before you, although composed exclusively of the most wholesome materials, will probably be too much for the political digestion of the next two or even three Parliaments. The new Parliament was called by the Liberals, and it was not too much to hope that it will be far more earnestly Liberal than its predecessor. The general election of 1865 might well be a turning point in the silent but desperate struggle now going on between authority and opinion, between the mediæval and the modern spirit, and their descendants might well think it more important even than they did when it was seen through the dimness of history.

KING'S LYNN.

At the nomination on Wednesday, Lord Stanley repeated his views in favour of a policy of peace, of non-intervention, and gradual reduction of our armaments; a mixture of direct and indirect taxation; a redistribution of seats, provided the balance was fairly kept between the towns and counties; and a moderate extension of the franchise. On Church questions he said,—

I have never raised the cry of the Church in danger, nor did I ever support it—(Hear, hear); and for this reason that I do not believe that the Establishment, at least in England, is in any danger what ver. (Hear, hear.) I believe that upon the whole it was stronger than it was thirty years ago. The only question in connection with that of any popular interest is that of Church-rates—(Hear, hear), and with regard to that there seems to have been less interest in it of late years, and that it has rather gone back than forward. (Hear, hear.) I think the reason of that is not difficult to divine. The great towns have in practice relieved themselves from the rate: to them, therefore, it is only a theoretical grievance, and naturally they do not feel very much interest in it. Still, as a matter of general principle, I believe now, as I have done for the last ten years, that the Establishment would be stronger without that power of taxing Nonconformists than it is at present—(cheers); and that being so, I shall continue to vote upon that question as I have always done.

Lord Stanley was not inclined to criticise Lord Palmerston's government harshly, and the Conservatives had abstained from factious opposition. Personally he preferred rather to support than oppose the Government of the day, and preferred the ease, the leisure, and the freedom of a private member to the slavery (honourable slavery though it be) involved in the conduct of a public department. But in that matter, as in all others, he should be governed by one consideration—the consideration in what capacity he could be of the most use to the public.

A large mob took possession of the streets on Thursday night, and proceeded to break the windows of the supporters of Major Walpole, the unsuccessful Conservative candidate, and this mischievous occupation lasted to near midnight, when by a concentration of all the police force at command, and the assistance of a number of civilians, the rioters were dispersed.

LEEDS.

Up to 12 o'clock at the polling on Thursday, the Conservatives did not issue any return, but at that hour the return of the Liberals, as well as that of the Conservatives, placed Mr. Beecroft in advance of both his opponents. These returns inspired the one party with great confidence and correspondingly depressed the other. The contest was conducted in excellent spirit, but with an amount of animation rarely, if ever, equalled in this borough. Some 20,000 persons were present at the declaration on Woodhouse Moor. Mr. Baines expressed his deep disappointment that Viscount Amberley had not been returned along with him. Lord Amberley said:—

I said yesterday that defeat itself would be scarcely less gratifying than victory. (Loud cheers.) Well, what I said yesterday I may repeat to-day, for, although defeated, I have not been dishonoured, and I feel it a great satisfaction and a triumph to have obtained so large a number of votes. (Cheers.) If I had been standing for a small borough one-tenth of those votes would have been sufficient to send me to Parliament, and I feel that, although not returned, I have the satisfaction, the great satisfaction, of having won a larger amount of sympathy and support and friendship here than I could possibly have hoped for. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beecroft, Mr. Baines, and Lord Amberley then went from their respective compartments to that occupied by the Mayor, and the newly-elected members shook hands amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly. Mr. Beecroft also cordially shook hands with Lord Amberley.

LIVERPOOL.

The election of two representatives for this borough took place on Monday, and the contest was very severe towards the close. The candidates were Mr. T. B. Horsfall (Conservative), Mr. J. C. Ewart (Liberal), and Mr. S. B. Graves (Conservative). Mr. Ewart commenced with a good majority, which steadily increased until 11 o'clock, when he had a majority of about 400 over Mr. Horsfall, and 671 over Mr. Graves. Things then took a turn, and Mr. Ewart's majority over Mr. Horsfall dwindled down until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Horsfall was leading by some 50 votes. Mr. Graves had also decreased the gap very considerably, and at 3 o'clock the Liberal return showed that Ewart and Graves had each polled 6,636 votes. At this point the Liberals appeared to despair of success, and Messrs. Horsfall and Graves from this time polled nearly two votes for one. Messrs. Horsfall and Graves, and also Mr. Ewart, afterwards addressed an immense assembly in front of their central committee rooms. Perfect order was preserved throughout the day.

MANCHESTER.

The election for Manchester passed off very quietly. During the morning there appeared to be less traffic in the streets than usual, though the cabs employed on behalf of the candidates were occasionally flitting about in numbers. The hopes of the Heywood party, encouraged by the remembrance that he had polled 5,400 votes at the last election, were dissipated pretty early in the day, and it became doubtful if he would poll 3,000 votes. Messrs. Bazley and Jacob Bright started well, and up to 12 o'clock there was a probability that both of them would be returned. After that hour, however, the weight of the Conservative vote was thrown into the balance of the fourth Liberal candidate, and at 2 o'clock Mr. James was 143 ahead of Mr. Bright. The contest at this time had become exciting, and soon crowds were gathered in the streets, anxious to see what would be the result of the contest. The Liberal party attribute the defeat of Mr. Jacob Bright to the split in their ranks caused by Mr. Heywood. At a subsequent meeting of the supporters of Messrs. Bazley and Bright, Mr. BAZLEY said:—

No candidature could have been conducted with more propriety than Mr. Bright had conducted his. (Cheers.) The race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. (Cheers.) But the people of Manchester were to be congratulated upon the great accession of Liberal gentlemen in their city. There had been none but professed Liberals offering themselves as candidates, and the constituency had elected an honourable and learned gentleman who professed principles as Liberal as his (Mr. Bazley's) and as Liberal as Mr. Jacob Bright's. And yet the Conservatives had elected him! (Cheers.) Mr. James had not changed his opinions, but the Conservatives had come over to the Liberal ranks—(cheers and laughter)—and so they were stronger as a Liberal party than ever they were before. (Cheers and laughter.) He wished them joy of their new recruits. (Cheers.)

The *Manchester Examiner* praises the bearing of the candidates and of the people, and says:—

The invariable good order which was everywhere maintained happily precludes the reporter of Manchester elections from emulating those lively chronicles of indecorum which the proceedings in many other boroughs always furnish. We believe the police of Manchester cannot boast of having suppressed a single fight, or violence of any kind, yesterday, on the part of any two or three of the electoral body, however strongly their party feelings might be vented vocally.

At the nomination of candidates Mr. James was seconded by Mr. W. R. CALLENDER, who urged the electors to vote for Mr. James and Mr. Heywood, and against the Liberation Society, which said it would confiscate church property. This is a novel argument coming from a man who supported a candidate who had pledged himself to a separation of Church and State.

MIDDLESEX.

The expected contest for the metropolitan county did not come off; Lord Ranelagh having retired before the nomination on Thursday. There were consequently very few persons present at Brentford on that day. Mr. J. G. Hoare proposed Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. George Moore Lord Enfield. Mr. HANBURY said he desired an extension of the suffrage both in counties and boroughs, with a fresh distribution of seats. Lord ENFIELD, among other things, touched on the Church-rate question. He said:—

I believe that a man's religious convictions rest between his conscience and his Maker, and that every inhabitant of the United Kingdom is entitled for himself and his family to the protection in the exercise of the religious opinions which he and they entertain. And although I rejoice that I have always been an earnest and sincere member of the Church of England, I do not think that the stability of her fabric or the dignity of the Church depends upon the levying of the impost called Church-rates. (Cheers.) That impost is a subject of well-founded complaint to my Nonconformist brethren, and I have always voted for its abolition. (Renewed cheers.) All that I would say further with regard to the Church is that those are not her best friends who tell her she depends upon political alliances for her grandeur or her stability. I believe that every obsolete test which she retains, every obstruction or penalty which she imposes upon those who differ from her, is calculated to lower rather than to raise the Church in the public mind. It is in the

purity of her doctrines, and the way in which her ministers exercise their sacred functions, it is in an appeal to the convictions of the people of England, that she will find the real elements of her greatness, her stability, and her grandeur. (Cheers.)

Lord RANELAGH said he found the Conservatives had a majority of 500 on the register, and that he had received 3,500 promises; but when he returned from attending a public meeting his committee informed him that the material support which they had promised him was not forthcoming, and therefore, not himself having means to contest a large county like Middlesex, he had no alternative but to retire.

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY).

The nomination of candidates took place on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, in the Convocation-house. The proceedings were in Latin. Mr. Gladstone was proposed in a short speech by the Dean of Christ Church; the Warden of All Souls, in an oration of some length, proposed Sir William Heathcote; after which the Public Orator (in the accidental absence of the President of St. John's) proposed, with the utmost brevity, Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Polling commenced at about half-past nine, and continued without interruption till five. Sir William Heathcote, who receives the second votes of both sides, took the lead from the first, the other two candidates continuing tolerably even throughout the day. At the close of the poll the numbers, as stated by the two committees, were as follows. According to Mr. Gladstone's committee:—

Heathcote	672
Gladstone	375
Hardy	357

On Friday Mr. Hardy gained 26 votes over his opponent; on Saturday, 38, so that at the close of the week he was 74 ahead of Mr. Gladstone. His committee then issued a circular to the effect that his seat was in danger, and urging his friends to vote. The appeal did not avail. Mr. Hardy's majority rapidly increased on Monday. When the poll closed, at six p.m., the numbers were:—

Sir W. Heathcote	3,092
Mr. G. Hardy	1,831
Mr. Gladstone	1,601

Majority for Mr. Hardy, 230.

TIVERTON.

For the first time these many years there has been a contested election for this noted Devonshire borough. Lord Palmerston at the nomination made a speech which was very tame, and mainly an amplification of his address, and contained this compliment to the Tivertonians:—

I can assure you that I desire no more honourable position, as a member of the House of Commons, than that of representing this Liberal borough. (Hear.) I will not deny or conceal from you that I have had overtures made to me to stand for other places—(Hear, hear)—places to which men in general attach great value, and for which they entertain great respect. But I said, "No; I have, as I believe, succeeded in securing for myself the friendship of the electors of Tiverton." I am proud of that friendship, and I will not be the man to leave old friends who are not disposed to desert me. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

His lordship adverted to the various measures of the Government, and even took credit for his policy in China and Japan; seeing, he said, that the prosperous and successful exertions of industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, were the foundation of national wealth, national welfare, and national happiness, a Government which, like this, had laboured incessantly and successfully in extending commercial relations with foreign nations, deserved the confidence and support of their fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) He hoped to meet them next day at Philippi—that is, at the hustings and polling-booth.

Mr. DENMAN complained of the opposition suddenly raised against him, professed a decided Liberal creed, and vigorously assailed the Conservative views.

Mr. WALDEON said it was nearly thirty years since the electors had an opportunity of recording their votes, and he now proposed to give them an opportunity.

He was a Liberal-Conservative, [but not a supporter of stagnation or retrogression. He was not opposed to the extension of the suffrage, but only to its indiscriminate extension. He was at direct issue with Mr. Denman in regard to a 6d. franchise pure and simple. Though Conservative in his views, he claimed to be independent of party; but, on the other hand, if it were a broad question of supporting Lord Palmerston or supporting Lord Derby he would vote for the latter. He would not, however, pin his faith entirely to Lord Derby or Mr. Disraeli. He would maintain Church-rates until an equivalent was substituted for them. The constituencies of England must look to the future as well as to the past. The sagacious and beneficial counsels of Lord Palmerston could not for ever be at the service of the State. The reins of power must, sooner or later, drop from his hands. (A voice: "And the drag too.") Yes, the drag also; and he looked to a not distant day when a combination would be formed between the moderate men of both the great parties in the State; and among those moderate men he feared his hon. opponent, Mr. Denman, could not be reckoned.

The poll, it will be seen, was adverse to Mr. Denman, Lord Palmerston, of course, coming in at the head.

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The nomination for South Essex took place at Chelmsford on Monday. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Baker (L) and Mr. Selwin (C), and a

poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Eustace Cecil (C). Mr. Selwin was not present.

For Oxfordshire the threatened Liberal opposition never took a definite form; consequently the Right Hon. J. Henley, Colonel Fane, and Colonel North were returned without opposition. Mr. Henley made a remarkable speech. He said he didn't see any principle in a 6*l.* or 5*l.* franchise, and didn't understand "lateral reform." If there was to be a change, he would rather go back to the old system of household franchise with rating, and a 20*l.* or even 10*l.* county qualification.

The South Warwickshire nomination came off at Coleshill on Monday. Among the crowd assembled in front of the hustings were the most notable champions of the prize ring from Birmingham, and a plentiful supply of roughs from Coventry. The moment the proceedings commenced these set up a tremendous clamour, which was continued more or less throughout. Mr. Davenport Bromley, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Muntz were respectively nominated. In proposing the latter the Hon. E. C. Leigh said he was a good Liberal; prepared to vote for a *bond fide* measure of Reform, not one with merely fancy franchises; would vote for the abolition of Church-rates, and for the abolition of tests. Mr. Newdegate, who was scarcely audible for interruptions, made a joke. Mr. Bright had, he said, in his speech at Birmingham, called the county electors "dumb dogs," but they had abundant proof to-day that that was not true. (Laughter.) The speech of Mr. Muntz was lost—the bench used by the reporters being swept away, and the reporters going away, so that, as one of them naively says, "nothing the hon. gentleman said was heard by them." The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Muntz. The polling takes place to-morrow.

The South Northamptonshire nomination came off on Monday in the Shire-hall, Northampton, which was crammed with a tumultuous assembly, who were most impartial in putting down proposers, seconders, and candidates, and extinguishing everything like the articulate expression of opinion. Sir R. Knightley and Colonel Cartwright were the Conservatives, and Lord F. Fitzroy the Liberal, nominated. In his speech, Lord Fitzroy said that the question of Reform was one with which he hoped the Government would deal in a moderate yet comprehensive spirit; while upon the question of Church-rates he had simply to say that the law as it stood was by everybody admitted to be in a very unsatisfactory state, and that, while maintaining himself to be as good a Churchman as anyone present, he thought the day had passed when the question could be settled in any other way than by the total abolition of the charge. A great boon would thus, he believed, be conferred on the Church, which stood in no need of the aid of Nonconformists. The show of hands was largely in his lordship's favour. Polling to-morrow.

The West Kent nomination took place on Monday on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone. There was a large number of persons, many thousands on horse and on foot, the "roughs" occupying the front place. Mr. Dyke was proposed by Mr. Gatherne Hardy, M.P., who was saluted with cries of "Gladstone for ever," and made a rather undignified speech. Mr. C. W. Martin, M.P., proposed, and Mr. W. F. Geary seconded, the nomination of Mr. Angerstein. Mr. Whatman, M.P., proposed, and Mr. C. Norman seconded, Sir J. Lubbock. The speeches were rather prosy and long-winded, but were at length cut short by heavy rain. The show of hands was in favour of Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke. Poll to-morrow.

Some thousands attended the South Lancashire nomination at Newton-le-Willows on Monday. The Hon. A. Egerton, Mr. W. J. Legh, Mr. Charles Turner, Conservatives; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. James Heywood, and Mr. H. Yates Thompson, Liberals, were successively proposed. The speeches were delivered amid perpetual and deafening uproar from the Conservative side, where several youths of the "navy" type, with blue ribbons in their hats, alternately fought, swore, and shouted, without respect to anything that was said on either side. Mr. Heywood made a capital speech, saying he was for religious equality, and appealing for support on behalf of Mr. Gladstone. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Egerton, Mr. Legh, and Mr. Thompson, and a poll was then demanded, on one side on behalf of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Heywood, and on the other side on behalf of Mr. C. Turner. Polling to-morrow.

The nomination for the Isle of Wight took place at Newport on Monday, in the presence of some 3,000 persons, and the conduct of some of them was frequently of the most riotous description. While Sir John Simeon's seconder was proceeding with his speech, a furious onslaught was made upon persons displaying the election cards of Sir Charles Looock, and several fights occurred, the proceedings being delayed for nearly a quarter of an hour. A number of special constables were in attendance, but they were powerless to maintain order. Most of the shops in the town were closed, and there appeared to be a general suspension of business. Sir John Simeon was decidedly the popular candidate, and obtained the show of hands by a large majority. In the course of his speech he said:—

The present opposition, which was solely and entirely a religious opposition, was founded on a "No Popery" cry. The right that he claimed for himself—the right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience—was a privilege which he claimed for, and wished to see accorded to, the rest of his fellow men, whatever their creed, and he did think that his religious belief ought not to be cited as an objection to his political ability to represent them faithfully in the Commons House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If they

returned him as their representative, he would never give a vote that was at all calculated to injure or endanger the Protestant Church of England. (Cheers.) With respect to Church-rates, he was in favour of their total and immediate abolition, and he should also support the abrogation of those tests, university and otherwise, which had a tendency to prevent the legitimate spread of education.

Sir John Simeon was immensely cheered by the populace, but it was some time before Sir Charles Looock and his friends ventured to leave the building. Polling this day.

Abingdon was on Monday the scene of the nomination for Berkshire. The proceedings were tolerably orderly. Mr. Walter, in his speech, manfully combated the anti-Malt-tax cry, and said its repeal will be almost an imperceptible boon to the labouring classes. He would go for a 20*l.* county franchise. As to the borough franchise, he did not feel called upon to pronounce an opinion; as to Church Rates, he said—

I don't think anybody here present can show that he has done more than I have done to promote the interests of the Church—(cheers)—but I consider that the party which as a party are keeping up this wretched squabble about Church-rates are the greatest enemies the Church has. (Cheers.) They are putting the Church of England in the most humiliating position possible. They know very well that in the towns Church-rates are done for, and they are content,—which I am not,—to see the Church of England stand on a different footing in counties from what she occupies in the towns. That is a position which I think no Church should occupy, and therefore I have done and will continue to do all I can towards the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. (Cheers.)

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Walter, Mr. Benyon, and Colonel Loyd Lindsay. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. H. P. P. Bouverie, Lord Uffington, and Sir Charles Russell, and was fixed to be taken on Thursday.

Sudden opposition has arisen to Lord Eloho in Haddingtonshire, and Sir Edward Dering in East Kent. In each case another candidate was only proposed at the nomination. For East Kent Sir N. J. Knatchbull was proposed, and Sir Brook Bridges was obliged reluctantly to accept him as a colleague. Sir Edward Dering spoke in favour of opening the Universities. In each case the old Members have been re-elected.

The East Surrey nomination took place at Croydon on Monday. Mr. G. L. Gower, M.P., proposed the Hon. Peter John Locke King, and Mr. Hinde Palmer seconded the nomination. Mr. A. Cleasby, Q.C., proposed the Hon. Mr. Brodrick, and Major Penrhyn seconded the nomination. Sir W. Jolliffe, M.P., proposed Mr. Peck; and Mr. Holland, Governor of the Bank of England, seconded the nomination. The Right Hon. J. R. Lowe proposed Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Gassiot seconded the nomination. Mr. Locke King said he had been charged with being a man of extreme opinions, but he denied it. He was anxious to make the county more in accordance with the borough franchise, but he was not wedded to a 10*l.* franchise, and would accept one of 15*l.*, or even 20*l.* What he desired to see was a nest of small boroughs done away with, and the franchise given to the best portion of the working classes. (Cheers.) Mr. Peck and Mr. Buxton made vigorous speeches. The former called Lord Amberley a "whipper-snapper." Show of hands largely for King and Buxton.

On Saturday, the election of two knights of the shire to represent the Northern Division of the West Riding, took place at Leeds. There was a very small attendance, although it was the first time there had been such an occurrence since the Riding was formed into two divisions, with the right to each of returning two members. Sir F. Crossley, Bart., and Lord D. C. Cavendish were returned without opposition. Sir Francis devoted a great part of his speech to Reform. He said that by reducing the franchise to 6*l.* they would introduce the cream of the working classes—(cheers), who were now shut out entirely, except in very large towns like London, where land and houses were very dear. He had opposed the Derby Reform Bill, and would do it again; but with that exception he had voted for every proposal to extend the franchise.

On Monday the Hon. E. W. Barrington, Conservative, and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Liberal, carried the show of hands for North Durham. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Shafto, who has represented the constituency in the Liberal interests for the last eighteen years. At York, Mr. Milbank, the Liberal candidate, obtained the show of hands, and a poll was demanded for the Hon. W. E. Duncombe and Mr. Morrill, for whom the hands held up, were, according to the decision of the High Sheriff, about equal. Polling in each case to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CANDIDATE AGAINST HIS WILL.—All day long on Wednesday the poll was kept open at Wolverhampton because two people had concocted in a pothouse a scheme for nominating Major Thornycroft against his will, though he indignantly protested by telegraph from London against the offence. The electors polled in great force, though it was scarcely necessary, by way of showing their great respect for Messrs. Villiers and Weyuelin, and at the declaration of the poll a gentleman on behalf of the Major thanked those of his friends who had not voted for him.

WHITBY.—THE ARREST OF THE "RAILWAY KING"—For excitement, Whitby stands at the head. The arrest of Mr. George Hudson, by a sheriff's officer, and his lodgment in York Castle, on Monday, just on the eve of the contest which it was confidently believed was to send him once more to Parliament,

caused such an uproar and so increased the previous ill-feeling against Mr. Thompson, the late member, and chairman of the railway company, that it was resolved, if possible, to oust Mr. Thompson, and by so doing "avenge Hudson's wrongs." In the emergency, Mr. C. Bagnall, a new aspirant for Parliamentary honour, came forward as a Conservative, and at once filled the vacancy created by the arrest of Mr. Hudson, and the Conservatives, as a united body, placed him at the head of the poll.

BRIDGEWATER.—A SKILL.—We understand that among the earliest to poll for the Tories in this election were some half-dozen staunch Liberals, who were called upon by the Conservative candidate, and rather openly bribed. When they had given their votes for the Tories, to the consternation of their friends, they proceeded to the Liberal committee room, told their story, and left their bribes. It is said that the delinquent M.P. will resign his seat rather than face a petition.

NORWICH.—A DISHONOURABLE CANDIDATE.—A charge was brought against Mr. R. E. C. Waters, one of the Conservative candidates for that city, that he had been guilty of cheating at cards, and obliged to leave the Reform Club to avoid being publicly expelled. Mr. Waters talked big on the subject, but some of the Conservative leaders—not Sir S. Bignold, apparently—were suspicious, and agreed that Dr. Dalrymple and Mr. Tillett (Liberals), and Mr. Paterson and Mr. Field (Conservatives), should leave for London to examine the books of the Reform Club, and communicate the result to the local public. Their report, made before the election, completely substantiated the allegation as well as several others of a very serious nature, commenting on which the *Norfolk News* says:—

1,363 Conservatives, bought and unbought, went to the poll to make him member for Norwich! They have no excuse for this gross offence. They cannot plead ignorance. They cannot, many of them, plead the disgraceful plea that they were drunk when they did it, nor have they the melancholy excuse that they were mad. It was an act of party wickedness, of rank and shameless disregard of all morality and decency, for mere party ends.

This champion of Conservatism was proved and called a liar to his face by some of his own committee in the Conservative committee room. They turned their backs upon him, and refused to speak to him any longer. Honourable men like Mr. Johnson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. Field, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Ling, went everywhere exclaiming against the unblushing effrontery of this arrant deceiver. But the Tory party supported him nevertheless. Men who would fly into violent indignation to have their honour questioned or their character assailed, gave their vote—which means their approbation—to this refuse of the clubs: a fellow who, in the language of some of the Conservative leaders, is the greatest liar that they ever saw or heard of in their lives!

Mr. Waters, in a published address, talks about petitioning, and characterises the charge preferred against him of cheating at cards (which was supported by the minutes of the Reform Club) as "the most cruel persecution ever invented by private malice or countenanced by political malignity."

PEMBROKE BOROUGH.—A correspondent requests us to notice that Sir Hugh Owen is a staunch Liberal. It will be seen that he was most triumphantly re-elected by more than three to two. This was in spite of lavish expenditure by his Tory opponents; himself incurring only the bare legal expenses. The following extract from Sir Hugh's address will show that his opinions are tolerably pronounced:—

I shall, if favoured with a renewal of your confidence, support the measures which have received your expressed approval. I would enlarge the constituency of the kingdom by accepting Mr. Disraeli's proposition of a "Lateral Reform," but coupling with it, as a necessity, "the extension downwards," as foreshadowed in the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Chester. I shall continue to support Mr. Baines's bill for the 6*l.* franchise. I shall vote for the Ballot, as necessary for the protection of the honest and conscientious voter. I shall vote for the total abolition of Church-rates.

MAN SHOT DEAD AT AN ELECTION.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Cheltenham on Wednesday night. A messenger employed by the Liberals was walking down a principal thoroughfare and shouting some party cry when he was shot in the face by a Conservative elector of the name of Glass. The unfortunate man died in a few minutes; and Glass, who had all day laboured under the greatest excitement, appeared to be horrified by what he had done. He avers that the act was unintentional. There will, of course, be a full inquiry into all the circumstances of this most lamentable occurrence.

A SCENE AT BELFAST.—At Belfast, the synchronisation of the 12th of July with the nomination day gave occasion, as might have been expected, to a row. The Orangemen, helped by the Mayor, are said to have begun the mischief by packing the Court-house, and refusing a hearing to Lord J. Hay and his supporters. Sir Hugh Cairns was received with frantic cheering, waving of bludgeons and orange handkerchiefs, and the Kentish fire. Sir Hugh made a personal attack in his speech on Lord J. Hay, and persons who interrupted were beaten and expelled. Lord J. Hay rose to speak, but for half an hour he was hooted and hissed. Meanwhile, bludgeons and orange scarfs were being waved. He declared that he would go to the poll and fight to the last. The military were in force in the streets of the town, and quietness was at length secured, though not for a long time, as stone-throwing mobs met soon afterwards and engagements ensued. The police drove them away, and made some captures, but later in the day 300 men, armed with bludgeons, dashed out of Smithfield, the Roman Catholic

quarter, into Brown-street, the Protestant quarter, where the navvies wrecked the schoolhouses last July. They broke all the windows, and retreated into Smithfield.

ELUSION AMENITIES.—At the nomination for Carlisle there was a very disgraceful scene. Bags of soot, yellow and blue dye-powder, filth off the streets, and subsequently rotten eggs, were thrown at the candidates, at the Mayor, and at others on the platform, the reporters coming in for the largest share of their contents. The Liberal candidates were bespattered with yellow powder, and the Conservatives with blue. The disorder, which began in a joke, was carried to a preposterous extent, and rendered it necessary to curtail the proceedings considerably. The Mayor appealed in vain to the crowd to stop the projection of these missiles; and eventually he called out the police, who cleared the space in front of the hustings, baton in hand, amid great indignation of the people. At the nomination for Colchester there was a similar scene:—

Occasionally the yelling of the crowd was varied by a running street fight, in which some smart fisticuffs were exchanged, but there was no resort to sticks or other offensive weapons. Those on the hustings, however, had to "stand shot," in the form of a fusillade of eggs (happily not all rotten), and both candidates and supporters had to stand with watchful eye, umbrella in hand, to break the flight of the unpleasant missiles. Sometimes these were insufficient to meet the rapid fire kept up from below, and more than once both Mayor, candidates, and supporters were compelled to vacate their position and take shelter in the Town-hall behind. At Lewes, also, there was like confusion:—

During the delivery of the various speeches rotten eggs, bags of flour, of soot, and of red brickdust, fell in showers upon those in front and within the hustings, covering them with a most disgusting and evil-smelling mixture. Three times during the course of the proceedings all except the candidates and their immediate supporters were driven off the hustings by the severity of the storm, and were compelled to seek for shelter in the Town-hall. As many times did the unhappy bandle, an unfortunately conspicuous mark, posted as he was in the centre of the front rank, ring his bell, and cause a shout of derision by pompously commanding silence, and as often did the returning officer threaten to adjourn the proceedings to the Town-hall if the "gentlemen electors" did not amend their manners. Every now and again the mob disagreed on some abstruse political theory, and determined to settle the question by the force of arms. After fifteen or twenty couples had enjoyed what may be called a "hugging" fight for a few minutes, peace would be temporarily restored, and the late combatants, whose bruised and bleeding features testified to the vigour of the blows they had received, resumed their stations as goodhumouredly as though nothing unpleasant had occurred.

RIOT AT CHIPPENHAM.—The defeat of Mr. Lyaley, the Liberal candidate for this borough, by the strong local influence of his antagonist, caused much excitement. About nine o'clock at night, a mob of some 500 persons, consisting of men, women, and children, assembled and commenced to destroy the property of those who were known to be Conservatives. At first they contented themselves with breaking the windows in the market-place; but, finding that the efforts of the constabulary were insufficient to check them, they next proceeded to greater acts of violence. The respectable portion of the inhabitants, terrified at the spectacle presented to their view, were unable to protect their houses from the attacks of the mob, and retreated into their back apartments. There were only about twelve constables who could be obtained to render any assistance in overawing the rioters, and they were quite incapable of arresting the progress of the tumult. For nearly three hours the windows, window-panes, and furniture, in the houses of obnoxious persons were destroyed, and it was not till long after midnight that the work of destruction ceased. About 200 special constables were sworn in, and fifty policemen obtained from other divisions in the county. The Yeomanry Cavalry at Calne likewise were sent for in case another disturbance should take place.

YORK.—The *York Herald* says:—"The requisite inquiries are now being made, with the intention of presenting a petition against the return of Mr. Lowther (Conservative) on the ground of bribery."

SHREWSBURY.—A local correspondent notes that both the unopposed members for this borough, Messrs. Tomline and Clements, are Church-rate abolitionists.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At his re-election, Mr. Milner Gibson made a speech, in the course of which he said that, as regards representation, he liked the old English-Saxon idea of the head of a house being a voter. He still held to the ballot.

Upon the important question of freedom of conscience he held the doctrine, not of toleration—he did not like the word—but of religious equality. (Cheers.) A man ought not to be subjected to any ban or social inequality whatever on account of his religious opinions. But it was to be feared there was much in the spirit of a portion of the people of this country which tended in an opposite direction. In Ireland, nothing had been so great a curse, or had operated so fearfully to prevent progress and contentment amongst the people, as the spirit of religious ascendancy. We heard constant complaints of the condition of Ireland, and the disaffection and disloyalty of her people. Well, was it to be believed, if such were the tendency of any considerable section of the Irish people, that any policy could be pursued by the Government of this country more injudicious, more calculated to bring about disaster, than maintaining the principle of religious ascendancy in Ireland, and keeping up a great Church Establishment, not in accordance with the religion of the bulk of the people, but in accordance with that of a very small minority? (Cheers.)

STIRLING BURGHS.—The opposition threatened by Mr. William Evans, of London, came to nothing.

At the nomination, that gentleman stated that his committee did not think he had any chance at the poll, and he therefore retired. Mr. Laurence Oliphant was therefore elected, unopposed.

BRIDGNORTH.—It was at first thought that the two Conservatives were returned for this borough, the Town Clerk having, it is said, altered one of the poll-books. But the trick was discovered, and instead of Mr. Whitmore, whose family for a period of 270 years have represented the borough, Sir John Acton, a Liberal Roman Catholic, was returned second by a majority of one.

SOUTHWARK.—At this election, on Wednesday, only some 200 or 300 persons were present in front of the hustings in the Southwark-bridge-road, there being no opposition to the re-election of Messrs. Locke and Lyard. The latter made a long speech in explanation and defence of the policy of the Government, expressing his belief that with Lord Rosse's telescope it would be impossible to discover the signs of "Conservative reaction." It was the constituencies which were at fault upon the question of Reform.

He (Mr. Lyard) begged to assure the electors of Southwark that his opinions on Reform were not changed. On the contrary, every day he was more convinced that the time was come when the working man ought to be admitted to the franchise. (Hear, hear.) As evidence of that he would remind them of what had taken place in the metropolis within the last few days. (Hear, hear.) It was said that with a 6l. franchise they would have democratic institutions and horrible democrats returned to Parliament, and that the institutions of the country would go by the board. It was said they would have men returned to the House of Commons that would be a disgrace to this great country. (Hear, hear.) Was that true? Let any gentleman look over the polling-booths for Lambeth and Westminster, and see who voted on the preceding day for the men of intellect, of capacity, and of high and generous feeling, and who voted for those not possessed of those qualifications. (Hear, hear.) They would find that the working men supported Hughes and Mill: they would find that the higher classes, the aristocracy of the shopkeepers—(laughter)—who were too proud to think of the working man, supported their opponents.

MORPETH.—On being re-elected on Wednesday, Sir G. Grey said that after past experience it would now be an act of folly for any man to pledge himself either to the introduction of a reform bill or to any of its details. At the same time, he was of opinion that there were many now excluded from the franchise who ought to be admitted, and he desired to see the basis of representation as wide as possible consistently with the maintenance of the Constitution and Monarchy which had conferred such benefits upon the country.

TAMWORTH.—Sir R. Peel made a long speech at the nomination in defence of the Government policy, and in respect to Church-rates said:—

For myself, I will say that, although I have always voted against Sir J. Trelawny's bills for the abolition of Church-rates, if the Government of the country—no matter what Government—will introduce a measure which will settle that question in a manner which will meet the approval of the great Dissenting body and at the same time provide for the maintenance of the edifices of the Established Church in a proper manner, I will give it not only my most favourable consideration, but my most earnest and sincere support. (Loud cheers.) Mr. John Peel said he did not think that it would at present be expedient to do away with Church-rates, but he denied that the Church should be made odious to Christians of other denominations by imposing burdens upon those whom they had declared should be free to worship God as they desired, and who had already provided for the maintenance of their own places of worship.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—The nomination for this county does not take place till the 22nd. It is thought that Mr. D. Williams, who comes forward in the Liberal interest against Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, a Conservative strippling, will have a good chance of being returned, as he is very popular in the county and has the hearty support of Dissenters.

HALIFAX.—At the unopposed election for this borough, Mr. Akroyd was by no means well received. His reception was in marked contrast to that of his colleague, Mr. Stansfeld. After their addresses several questions were asked. In reply, Mr. Stansfeld said that he would vote for a 6l. borough and 10l. county franchise bill; Mr. Akroyd, that he would vote for those measures only in a comprehensive bill, embodying also lateral franchises. Mr. Stansfeld said he had always voted for the total abolition of the Church-rates, but that he liked Mr. Bright's simple and ingenious suggestion, in regard to rural parishes, that the method of voting upon a rate might be retained, but the magisterial power to enforce it be abolished; Mr. Akroyd, that it was hardly fair, for the sake of 500 or 600 parishes in which there were no rates, to abolish 8,000, but where Dissenters had their own places of worship he would not impose upon them a double burden. Mr. Stansfeld said that he had voted for the unconditional opening of the Universities to Dissenters; Mr. Akroyd said he would have voted for Mr. Goschen's bill, but in committee he would have excluded Dissenters from the governing bodies. Mr. Stansfeld said he would neither bring in nor vote for a bill to abolish the malt tax; Mr. Akroyd said ditto. Cheers for the Queen and thanks to the mayor terminated the proceedings.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

In a review of the elections in Ireland the *Times* correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—

The spell of "the Dublin Six" is broken. Mr. Pim, the Liberal candidate, has been returned by a triumphant

majority. The enthusiasm of the people is unbounded. It was a tremendous contest. Freeman were brought from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from the Continent, to vote for Mr. Vance. I am told that 200 of them arrived from London yesterday. The numbers polled were:—

Guinness	...	...	4,734
Pim	...	...	4,655
Vance	...	...	4,107

Majority ... 548

Mr. Pim afterwards addressed the vast assembly, which responded with the greatest enthusiasm. The most perfect order and good humour prevailed during the day.

The Government has gained immensely by the Irish elections so far as they have been decided. Three boroughs—Portlinton, Mallow, and Sligo—have been won from the Conservatives. During the last Parliament there was no law officer of the Crown from Ireland in the House of Commons, except during the brief period that Mr. O'Hagan represented Tralee. Now the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Law Adviser will all have seats in Parliament. Mr. Lawson has not only been returned,—he has displaced a Conservative, and has opened a family borough, which has now for the first time returned a Liberal. This is a great moral victory. Mr. Sullivan has beaten a Conservative, Mr. Longfield, at Mallow, his native town; and, though he is a Protestant and a member of the Government, and was opposed by the parish priest, he conquered all opposition, and his carriage was drawn in triumph through the town by the people. Mr. Barry, the law adviser, was opposed by a Conservative, belonging to a family of great local influence in the county, but he won by a large majority. Serjeant Armstrong, a Liberal, who is next on the line for promotion at the Irish bar, has displaced a Conservative, Mr. M'Donogh, at Sligo. These four members will be equal to eight on a division. But this does not imply all the gain to the Government secured by these successes. They are all foremost men at the bar, men of great ability, bringing an amount of debating power which will make them worth more than twenty ordinary members. In fact, there never was a Parliament since the passing of the Emancipation Act in which the Irish Government stood so well, or was so strong, as it will be in the next. Carlisle is another borough rescued from the Tories, for though Mr. Stock may be a little ultra in some things he will be an accession to the Liberal cause. Mr. Shaw, a genuine Liberal, was within four votes of winning Bandon, the Derry of Munster, from Colonel Bernard, brother to the lord of the soil. This is the second time Mr. Shaw has contested the borough, and it probably will not be the last. Newry would have been won but for mismanagement. Some Liberals would not support Dr. McBlain, and when young Mr. Kirk came forward at the eleventh hour he found them pledged to his opponent. If his father had stood for Newry instead of Armagh he would have been returned. The Dean of Dromore voted for the Liberal candidate, and was grossly insulted by some of the Tory Churchmen at the hustings. Lord John Hay made a gallant fight at Belfast, and if he did not win the battle he has shown how it may be won the next time. In no Irish town has religion been so long dragged into the service of political faction, or been so unscrupulously sacrificed to party objects.

It is an extraordinary fact that every attempt to get a Liberal candidate into any of the boroughs of Ulster has utterly failed. In Belfast, Londonderry, Armagh, and Newry, the chief towns of the province, where the Presbyterians had the election in their power, Presbyterian candidates have been rejected by large majorities. In Londonderry a Presbyterian barrister, a Presbyterian elder, and the son of a Presbyterian minister, has been rejected in order to make way for a young Episcopalian Lord, who belongs to a class that would not condescend to "know" the proudest of the Derry merchants except when canvassing for votes—so completely has the cancer of Orangeism eaten into the heart of the Presbyterian body. This state of things is deplored by many of the clergy.

DAYS OF NOMINATION.

	July		July
Antrim, County	... 22	Limerick, County	...
Argylshire ...	... 19	changed from 20th	...
Armagh, County	... 19	to 19th	...
Carmarthenshire	... 19	Mayo ...	... 19
Cork, County...	... 19	Meath, County	... 22
Derbyshire, Southern	...	Merionethshire	... 19
Division ...	... 19	Monaghan, County	... 19
Donegal, County	... 21	Norfolk, West	... 19
Hants, N. Division	... 19	Northumberland, N....	... 19
Herefordshire	... 19	Orkney and Shetland	21
Kildare, County	... 19	Selkirkshire	... 19
King's County	... 19	Sutherlandshire	... 19
Leicestershire, North	20	Westmeath, County...	20
Leicestershire, South	...	Wexford, County	... 19
Leitrim, County	... 19	Wicklow, County	... 19
Louth, County	... 19	Yorkshire, East	... 19

DAYS OF POLLING.

	July		July
Berkshire ...	20	Northamptonshire, S.	20
Durham, North ...	20	Queen's County ...	20
Essex, North ...	21	Warwickshire, North	20
Essex, South ...	20	Wight, Isle of ...	20
Kent, West ...	20	Yorkshire, N. Riding	20
Monaghan, County ...	22		

The Great Eastern, laden with the Atlantic cable, sailed from the Nore on Saturday evening, and passed Falmouth on Monday morning. She is expected off Valentia this morning. The Caroline steamer, with the shore end of the cable, twenty-seven miles, sailed from Falmouth on Monday morning. Once started from Valentia for the Newfoundland coast, the only danger is a storm severe enough to drive the Great Eastern from her course. Messages will be transmitted from the ship after paying out each fifty miles, so that the public will be able to watch her course from day to day almost as closely as those on board. On arrival at Newfoundland, a message already prepared will be transmitted to the directors, and the receipt of this will be considered proof that the line has been opened.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

The latest advices from New York are to July 8th. Payne, Harrold, Atzerott, and Mrs. Suratt, were hanged on the 7th. The Judge of the Supreme Court had previously served a writ of *habeas corpus* on General Hancock in Mrs. Suratt's case, which by President Johnson's order was not obeyed. It is stated that Payne, previous to his execution, exonerated Mrs. Suratt, and that another person has subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of an important witness against her.

Large numbers of Federal troops were landing along the Texas coast and mouth of the Rio Grande. Six thousand troops, mostly coloured, had arrived at Brazos. A detachment had been sent up the river, and occupied Eagle Pass.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports that large quantities of cotton were still in the interior of South Carolina, the planters holding it back under the belief that another crop could not be raised under the new labour system.

The *Herald* states that the Government had received official information that Spain would surrender the Stonewall to the United States.

President Johnson had issued a proclamation appointing Benjamin F. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina. The proclamation was in the same form as those appointing the governors of the other rebel States.

General Grant authorises the statement that all the white volunteer troops of the army would be mustered out of service at the earliest possible day. It was probable that, by the middle of August, there would not be 10,000 remaining in the whole of General Meade's military division of the Atlanta.

The anniversary of the American independence was observed with more than usual demonstrations of patriotism.

Advices from the West report the capture of several desperate guerillas and murderers.

The Newbern papers say the spotted fever had been raging fearfully among the blacks as well as the whites in Wilmington.

The last of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout had been set at liberty.

The military authorities of Richmond had taken precautionary measures against an apprehended negro insurrection.

President Johnson was recovering.

The Government was making arrangements to send to Atlanta a sufficient quantity of supplies to relieve the necessities of the people in that district, who for some time past had been reduced to the last extremities of famine.

A committee of delegates, representing the coloured population of Virginia, was to meet in Alexandria on August 2, to consider the condition and prospects of the race.

NEW ZEALAND.

According to intelligence from New Zealand, General Cameron's refusal to weaken the garrison in Auckland, and his demand for an additional 5,000 men for the campaign, which the Government and the Ministers opposed, had created a great split between them. The Wanganui war had closed, and the troops were retiring into winter quarters. The failure of the campaign had encouraged the Maories. The state of things in Waikato looked dangerous, the rebels being bent on the recapture of the confiscated lands. Thompson, with a considerable number of followers, was still near Tauranga. The Paetoria natives were expected shortly to surrender.

A proclamation had been issued announcing that the new superstition will be suppressed by force of arms if necessary. It appears to be spreading daily. The supposed murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, one Rereopa, has been arrested at Opoiki. General Cameron had returned to Auckland, and a memorandum had been drawn up by the Government, proposing that in the event of the Imperial forces being withdrawn, military operations will be conducted by a force of 1,500 men.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Great inconvenience has been experienced in several parts of Australia, owing to the long dry season and the consequent want of water. At Moonta, in the absence of water, people have been obliged to give their children wine and beer to allay their thirst.—*Melbourne Argus*.

Abd-el-Kader and Marshal M'Mahon have had interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that the Emir has expressed himself willing to assume the rule of Algeria as a feudatory of France.

The Prince Imperial has been so indisposed that the Emperor and Empress postponed their departure to Plombières. He is now better.

Spain has recognised Italy, and the Cortes has been closed. The Queen has accepted Cardinal Puente's resignation of his office as Ecclesiastical Preceptor to the Prince of the Asturias, and the office has been suppressed.

At the invitation of France and England, the *Patrie* states that several Powers will send vessels to be present at the Brest and Cherbourg fêtes.

Mr. Moens, one of the Englishmen captured by brigands, is still (at the end of seven weeks) in their hands. The last news was a letter from himself, dated the 29th ultimo. His sufferings were great, and his position very critical. The sum demanded for his ransom is 8,500*l*. Part of this has already been paid by his friends. Threats are held out to enforce the payment of more, and the utmost exertions are being made on his behalf.

Literature.

THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD.*

These Lectures are described as the first series of a Lectureship which is a new thing in Scotland, and which not a few of the best and wisest theologians in Scotland have for years been anxious to realise. We congratulate Dr. Webster, the munificent founder of this noble institute, and all Scotland's theologians, ministerial and lay, on the happy attainment of their desire. The lectureship bears the honoured name of Cunningham, the late Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, and this, its first series, is most appropriately given to the world by his distinguished successor Dr. Candlish. Scotland may henceforth boast a friendly rival to the Boyle and Bampton and Hulsean Lectures in the Church of England, and the Congregational Lecture among Dissenters south of the Tweed. And if this volume may be accepted as the earnest of the future, the very highest service will accrue both to theological science and to religious life.

The subject of the Lectures is the "Fatherhood of God"; a subject most timely in relation to certain controversies of the day, and which from its intrinsic importance must ever largely occupy Christian thought and hope. Whatever be the reader's special views on it, we feel assured that Dr. Candlish has well earned his thanks. We confess to an increasing dissatisfaction with the vague and partial treatment which the Divine Fatherhood has recently received at the hands of popular preachers and popular writers, and we gladly hail a work of such compass and ability as to set forth this lofty theme in its manifold vital relations. The vigour, devoutness, and eloquence of the book best evince the strength of conviction with which its conclusions are held, and will ensure respect even where they may fail to persuade.

The Divine Nature and the Divine Relations are subjects so dreadfully sublime and unique, that hasty, immodest, or irreverent discussion of them is confessedly impious. Nevertheless, we have often been amazed at the confidence with which some have regarded these as fully illustrated by one or two familiar analogies. It is no superfluous question that Dr. Candlish asks in the outset, "Are the relations in which God stands to the other intelligences in the Universe manifold, and essentially distinct? Or may they all be ultimately simplified and reduced into one?" "Certainly common language suggests the idea of a variety of relations being sustained by the Supreme toward subordinate intelligences: such as those of Creator, Preserver, Benefactor; Lawgiver, Ruler, Judge; Friend, Father." Theologians of different schools have exaggerated one or other of these relations in the disputes occasioned by their opposing creeds; and between them the Father has been so absorbed in the Ruler and the Ruler in the Father, that bystanders have felt these great terms were emasculated of their real import. We cannot doubt that that theology is unsound or incomplete which is chargeable with either extreme. The complexion and cast of Dr. Candlish's theology, as a Scotch divine who has often "contended for the faith" against assailants, as well as expounded the faith for the edification of believers, are well known throughout the land. He expects to surprise his readers by some opinions that he tenaciously asserts, but we mistake much if the greatest surprise of his book will not be the ardour of love, and intensity of hope and joy with which he expatiates on the Fatherhood of God, and on the exalted privileges and glory of the Christian's sonship. We recall no writer that rivals the fervour into which the venerable Lecturer is often drawn in the course of his exposition, and in which he occasionally seems to us to lose himself as in very ecstasy.

The first Lecture discusses the fundamental question of "the original relation of man to God." It is proper as a preliminary to the Scriptural investigation to look at the Fatherhood of God for a little in the light of natural religion; and this because it is taken for granted in many quarters that the primary relation of God to us is paternal, and that consequently all His ordinances and His ways are essentially regulated by this relation. Justly does the Lecturer observe that this matter should be carefully settled, because the alleged primary relation, the Fatherhood of God, is naturally made the basis of arguments *a priori* for or

against several of those aspects of the Divine procedure which have been, and still are, the subjects of grave controversy. We commend this lecture as a strong and able discussion of a question which meets us at the threshold of the enquiry.

The second lecture is entitled, "The Fatherhood of God, as manifested in the Person of Christ, the Incarnate Word." Here we confess ourselves to be out of our depth, if, indeed, the Doctor is not out of his! The relations of Father and Son in the adorable Trinity, anterior to and apart from all manifestation to created intelligences, are stated with a precision and fulness we cannot accept. Nor are we by any means certain that the Sonship of Christ as here exhibited, antecedently to and irrespectively of His Incarnation, is the teaching of Scripture. We are entirely one with them who see essential Divinity in that Sonship; but we hesitate to follow Dr. Candlish, though his tread is apparently firm, in some of his speculative assertions (they can be no more) on this sublime mystery. The emphasis of the Doctor's statement here is best explained and justified in his own words, "As I consider this eternal relation of Fatherhood and Sonship in the Godhead to be the real origin, root, and ground, as well as the archetype, prototype, and model of the relation of fatherhood and sonship between God and any of His creatures, it may be proper to bring out briefly, though with great prominence, what is usually held to be the import of this glorious truth." With the undoubted conviction that the Sonship in the Godhead is the "model" after which creature sonship, if instituted at all, must necessarily be formed, he proceeds to indicate certain conclusions which the Incarnation as a great and accomplished fact sustains. These conclusions are most just and pertinent to his theme, even though we may not accept the Sonship of the Godhead exactly as he does. Their statement and illustration constitute one of the most impressive and eloquent passages of the entire work. They are these:—The communicableness of the relation of Fatherhood and Sonship as it exists in the Godhead, the consistency of sonship with subjectship, the consistency of sonship with subjectship even after the latter relation has sustained the shock of the fall, and the compatibility of subjectship with sonship.

"The Fatherhood of God, as revealed and known before the Incarnation," is the next advance in this stately argument. This Lecture collates and weighs the testimony of the Old Testament. The Fatherhood traceable therein amounted to no more than the ideas of origination and care, and never became a potent fuse, directing thought and quickening worship, as it did after the Incarnation. The Jewish nation as a whole sustained a relation of sonship, but there was in the consciousness of even its most eminent saints nothing of that close and fervid fellowship with God which the saints of the New Testament dispensation were taught to cherish, as we see in the writings of Paul and John. This fulness of joy was wisely, if not necessarily, reserved till the Incarnation had shown in Christ the lustre and glory of the relation. "On the whole, I am disposed to conclude that so far as we can gather information or evidence from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, the Fatherhood of God was not revealed to the ancient Church, either as a relation common to all His intelligent creatures generally, or as a relation belonging to the obedient angels and believing men specially: that any use made of the analogy of the relation as it exists among men, in the way of applying it to the disposition and dealings of God, was little more than rhetorical; and that, in fact, there was great reserve maintained on the part of the great Revealer with reference to the whole subject." The "just men" who died before the Incarnation were not "made perfect." "They are made perfect now; in what respect? Surely one can scarcely help drawing the conclusion, in respect of their sharing with the first-born their privilege of sonship and right of primogeniture, becoming out and out sons as they are." This is elaborately argued from Heb. xii. 18—24, and sustained by Gal. iv. 1—7.

The Fourth Lecture unfolds "the teaching of our Lord on His own and His brethren's sonship." All reserve is now at an end. Christ called God Father in a way quite unprecedented. And yet he used the title, "Father," with careful and studied discrimination. "I do not know that there is one instance of His using the title of Father with reference to the world at large, or to men generally, or indeed with reference to any but those whom He was pleased to regard as His disciples, and to address and treat accordingly." Another important distinction in His use is found in the almost countless instances in which He points to His own relation to God, saying "my Father," or "the Father," with a reference sometimes to His

* *The Fatherhood of God*. Being the First Course of the Cunningham Lectures, delivered before the New College, Edinburgh, in March, 1864. By ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D., Principal of New College, and Minister of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

pre-existent state, and sometimes to His incarnate state. It is "the same relation unchanged and unmodified," but now "shared in by His humanity." "This distinction has a very material bearing on the question as to the connection of His people's sonship with His own." At this point the Lecturer enters on the emphatic inculcation of one great peculiarity of his work, the identity of the Sonship of Christ and of His people. Stoutly does he maintain that the relation of the Fatherhood and Sonship in the Godhead is precisely that of the Fatherhood of God and the sonship of believers, in kind. That the only difference is one of date and measure, not at all of nature. Here we acknowledge our inability to accept his teaching; we think it unrealizable, and not sustained by the passage which is evidently the ground of the assertion—John xvii. 23, 24. We cannot help feeling that in the analogies, confessedly imperfect, with which illustration is attempted, and in the allowances of vast inevitable diversities of "aptitude" and "capacity" in Christ and in His brethren, the identity is almost virtually abandoned. After repeating the conviction that was earlier expressed that the Son reveals the Father, not as the Father of sinners of mankind generally, but as the Father exclusively of those who receive the Son and believe on His name, the Doctor adds:—"At the same time, it is to be observed that the fact of His revealing God at all as the Father has a very gracious aspect towards sinners of mankind generally. God would be the Father of them all if they would but consent to have it so. He would have them all to be His children. His relentings, His longings, His appeals, are prompted by a love that does really partake of the paternal character. It is of a Father's pity, a Father's love, a Father's open house, a Father's open heart, that the Son has to speak, when he pleads with those whom, however guilty and degraded, He regards with an affection that is truly that of a brother. It is this consideration that makes the matchless parable of the Prodigal Son so appropriate as well as affecting."

The Fifth Lecture will be read with very deep interest: its topic is, "The manner of entrance into the relation: adoption, as connected with regeneration and justification." It opens with a strenuous repetition and expansion of the theory that the sonship of Christ and of His brethren is of the kind of the sonship in the essential Godhead; and again the language becomes incomprehensible to us. "Eternal generation," "begotten not made," "begotten from everlasting," we take to be terms so mutually contradictory, or so unintelligible that their use confounds rather than instructs. Nor do we think that the phrases, "the Father sending and the Son being sent, the Father giving and the Son being given, the Father begetting and the Son being begotten," are a sufficient warrant for the idea of subordination of the Son to the Father in some sense in the Trinity, apart from all economical relations to redemption. We gladly pass from these speculations to the pages that follow, which most vigorously contend that as the Holy Spirit generated the humanity of Christ and so made Him in His incarnation the Son of God, the Holy Spirit also regenerates our fallen humanity and makes us, believers, the sons of God. But this can be effected only after man's relation as subject has been put upon a right and satisfactory footing. Man is fallen, and so long as men are in a state of guilt and condemnation under the law's righteous sentence, they cannot be regarded as fit subjects for becoming the sons of God; there is an obstacle which must be got out of the way. It is removed in his justification. "Faith uniting him to Christ, and making Christ and His righteousness his, secures his being absolved from guilt and accounted righteous. He is now *rectus in curia*, and therefore capable of sonship." The rest of the Lecture is devoted to the correction of the "tendency to separate adoption somewhat too much from regeneration on the one side, and on the other side to confound it somewhat too much with justification." Thought here will be well repaid.

The last lecture of the series is on "the privileges and obligations of sonship." With an inspiring eloquence, the peculiar benefit of sonship, its great radical, distinctive, characteristic property is affirmed, viz., that it puts an end conclusively to probation in every sense and in every form; it secures permanence of position in the household or family of God. Much stress is laid on John viii. 35, "The servant abideth not in the house for ever, but the Son abideth ever. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." This is the Divine key to unlock the mystery of God's fatherhood and His people's sonship. "I believe that if we study the human and earthly life of Christ, with that as the motto or key to it, we may come to a better understanding of what the relation of fatherhood and sonship between God and us, if

"we are in His Son, really is,—and ought to be apprehended by us to be,—than we could by means of the most minute and articulate enumeration of fatherly acts and offices on the part of God, and filial duties and responsibilities on our part."

The Lectures are supplemented by Appendices, in which particular points receive fuller advocacy and illustration. Some of these are rich and lofty expositions of Scripture truth, interestingly revealing how sacred a place the fatherhood of God and its related truths have in the faith and hope of the writer. We specially note as such those with which the volume is concluded, on "the ultimate glory of filial service," "the great Gospel convocation," "the Son calling His people brethren," and "the Son learning obedience by suffering."

Extended as our analysis may be, relatively to these columns, we fear lest through its imperfections we have failed to convey the sense we have of the learning, the eloquence, and spiritual power of this great work. Here and there we have recorded our dissension, but this abates not admiration of it, or our gratitude to its author. We know no work that places the mighty theme of the Divine fatherhood in such sublime and magnificent lights and relations, or which deals so thoroughly and reverently with the deepest utterances of the Son and of the Spirit on it. If the era of special controversies have been marked by the treatises which have handled them, we cannot doubt that clearer, juster, profounder conception of "Fatherhood of God" will come to prevail in the Church as the result of this, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Dr. Candlish.

SERMONS BY REV. HARRY JONES.*

The favourable impression produced by a perusal of Mr. Jones's little book on the "Church of England and Common Sense," which we reviewed some few weeks since, prepared us to receive with favour a volume of sermons by the same writer. We cannot say that our expectations have been fully realised—though on the other hand we are not altogether disappointed. We recognise the same hand, but the workmanship is less careful, there is less evidence of a purpose to give the best and fullest expression of the choicest thoughts that the author has to present. The power is present, but it is not brought fully into exercise. Important subjects are introduced for contemplation, but they pass rapidly across the scene, and scarcely any attempt is made at a thorough and really instructive exposition of any one of them. We doubt not that such sermons would be listened to by most hearers with very much relish, and they would produce a healthy glow of reflection and conviction. But the mind and spirit are rather superficially stirred than really strengthened by preaching of this kind; the effect produced, though good of its kind, is not sufficiently deep and vigorous to be very lasting or very important as an element in the culture and education of the spirit. We know it will be replied that we are setting before ourselves an aim which is not within the scope of pulpit effort—and that if a preacher generally succeeds, as we have admitted that Mr. Jones probably does, in producing a glow of healthy reflection and conviction, he does all that his duty calls upon him to attempt. Nevertheless, we are fully persuaded that the preacher who makes the best of his office will strive to produce something deeper and more powerful than an indefinite sensation of assent and sympathy with the realities of faith which he presents. He will desire that his hearers should carry away something better than a transitory glow or thrill of moral and intellectual excitement. Without aiming at scholastic discussion, he will yet seek to present divine truth in such a luminous and convincing way that his hearers shall be induced to store up his suggestions in their memories and hearts, as valuable additions to their spiritual treasury. We do not wish any preacher to "fly above the heads," as the phrase is, of his audience, though we are persuaded that he does no injustice to the less cultivated among his hearers, if he sometimes leaves them behind for a time, in order that he may address himself to matters which only the more cultivated will appreciate and value. Hearers are benefited according to their capacity of being benefited, and those whose equation of profit is low must not complain if a sermon contains enough to satisfy those whose equation of profit is high. They would not carry away more than their proper measure or spirit of ideas and impressions, however skilfully the sermon might be adjusted to their capability. Moreover, we believe that the danger of soaring

too high for hearers of average intelligence to follow is very much overrated. Preachers are too apt to flatter themselves with the impression, that if they do their best their effort will be thrown away on account of the prodigious distance that would separate them from their audience; and, accordingly, they try to place themselves on a level with the most somnolent and blundering intellect they can find among their hearers. We are bound to say that, in a great many cases, they succeed to a marvel. Meanwhile, those who are eagerly looking for words of light and strength, feel themselves neglected or insulted by the scanty supplies that are offered to them. It is not to be expected that the pulpit will retain the respect of educated and thoughtful men if no attempt is made to reach their own standard of intelligence, and speak about matters that really interest them, with an earnest vigour of style appropriate to their mental habits. Such men are not reached by declamatory appeals, or by languid sentiment, or by loud assertions of incredible dogmas enforced by a bayonet thrust of threatened perdition. After long and painful experience, we have reached the conclusion that no preacher has any right to gain possession of the innermost chambers of the spirit, unless he can gain a legitimate access by the use of appeals and inducements that are intelligible and acceptable to the reason and conscience of those whom he addresses.

We are bound to say that we have no intention of censuring the sermons before us on this score. Mr. Jones is worth listening to—he always uses intelligible language and rests his appeals on rational principles. We, however, return to the complaint with which we started, that he does not appear to do his best. He sketches with a rapid and skilful hand little isolated fragments of subjects, but does not carry us with a strong, endeavouring resoluteness into the inmost secrets of any great spiritual laws or facts. Like most sermons by clergymen of the Church of England, there is rarely any hint of an outline—no judicious arrangement of topics, so as to bring the sequence of thought within easier grasp by the intellect and memory. We know that ministers, especially clergymen, are often in the habit of despising the cardinal numbers, and the ostensible display of the limbs and joints of their sermons. We are, however, sure that an effective exposition of most subjects will almost of necessity involve the use of this logical machinery, and that in almost all cases the habitual absence of it indicates a loose and inconsequential habit of thought. The simple reason why Mr. Jones does not use this method is, not that he is incapable of thinking out a subject with logical accuracy, but that there is no fullness or completeness in his sermons. He jots down, without very much effort, a few suggestions that branch out from the text or theme he has chosen. He can easily put these in a striking and attractive way, and thus find materials for a discourse which occupies, we suppose, about twenty minutes—sometimes less, rarely more—in the delivery. The great marvel is, that there are so few preachers, in or out of the Church of England, who take so much trouble as this; so that the excellence of Mr. Jones's sermons, which ought to be no better than the average, is really conspicuous because of the vapidness and insipidity of sermons generally.

Mr. Jones tells us that the sermons in this volume are not rewritten for publication, but are printed from the manuscript used in the pulpit; and that he has been guided in their selection by a desire to choose such as are not what is called ecclesiastical, but rather set forth the great principles of Christian life. Of course, the reasons for selecting sermons for publication must be judged by the writers; but we are rather inclined to think that, if any should be selected rather than others, it might be exactly these ecclesiastical sermons which Mr. Jones keeps back. In treating of subjects such as these he is more likely to give aids to thought respecting matters which have obtained currency in society. There is no special reason for publishing sermons about Hope, and Peace and Perseverance, and Joy, and Duty, and Fortitude and Christian Warfare. Unless a preacher addresses himself with unusual thoroughness to his task he is little likely to say anything very fresh on these topics. But in ecclesiastical topics his individuality shows itself, and he is likely to say something that will take its place as an independent contribution toward a solution of the questions that agitate and perhaps vex society. By restricting himself to plain, practical, uncontroverted and uncontroversial matters, Mr. Jones narrows his scope and very much enhances the difficulty of answering the question with which any volume of sermons is likely to be met—Why publish at all? We do not find any very conclusive answer to this question in the fact that Mr. Jones's sermons are better worth publication than those

* *Life in the World.* Being a Selection from Sermons preached at St. Luke's, Berwick-street. By Rev. HARRY JONES, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, Soho. London: Rivingtons.

of ninety-nine out of every hundred ministers—since it would really be a grievous infliction upon readers, and especially reviewers, if one per cent. of the clergy felt themselves called upon to send their sermons to the press. We prefer to leave the question in this case unanswered, especially as we have found real pleasure in the perusal of most of these sermons. Some three or four are poor and commonplace, but most of them contain plain, forcible, and often eloquent illustrations of vital Christian principles. The themes upon which the preacher delights to dwell are those which concern the application of Christian principles to the concerns of everyday life. He tells his hearers of a divine message in all the events of life, of the access of God to the spirit by all the "special warnings" that belong to individual experience. He speaks of a Gospel for the strong, the ambitious, the enthusiastic, to justify and consecrate joy and festivity, to inspire and direct the bounding impulses of youth, as well as a Gospel for the sad, the desponding, and the weak. He speaks of Christian duty as no hireling service, but as truly a surrender of life that its work may be accomplished—an unrelenting resistance to evil, as the only way to avoid being overcome by it—a ceaseless hope and striving after unattained excellence as a necessary result of the abiding inspiration from on high which constitutes Christian life. Such principles, urged with abundance of good, homely, direct illustration, will assuredly lead those who are influenced by these discourses to receive the Christian message as the inmost spring of light and force for all the works and duties of life.

We must remind Mr. Jones that a preacher may be homely, direct, practical, honest, and intelligible, and yet need not speak of vice in a coarse, sensuous way, or indulge in flippant, almost irreverent, jests. Both these offences occur in the seventeenth sermon. We need not quote the proof of the first. We think that most persons of good taste and right feeling will agree with us in thinking that, when a preacher finds himself called upon to rebuke the cowardice of those who fear lest God's truth shall be endangered by human controversies, it is most unseemly to use such language as this:—

"There is something grotesque in the air of important anxiety with which some people run to the rescue of the Holy Spirit, and pretend to prop up God."

A good many serious thoughts and salutary feelings must have sustained a most offensive shock when they were disturbed by such language as this. A single sentence of this kind may neutralise an incalculable amount of good, and Mr. Jones may be assured that he can take no more effective way of damaging and spoiling his influence than by yielding to the ignoble temptation of perpetrating such indecorous pulpit frivolities as this.

Desiring, however, to leave a favourable rather than an unfavourable impression of these, on the whole, very excellent sermons, we will close our notice with a specimen of Mr. Jones's better style. It shall be taken from the same sermon that contains the passages we feel bound to condemn. Our readers will perhaps think that the following passage sounds more like the language of a Dissenter than of a clergyman of the Established Church:—

"We feel that the Lord is King, that all power is given to Him in heaven and on earth, and we are naturally tempted, in some moods, to think that it must needs be antagonistic to this and that form of objectionable government. But we degrade Christianity by making it dependent on these changing things. Even under the worst forms of them it may have free play. The subject of a Nero was taught obedience to the powers that be. The master and the slave were bidden to remain each in the same state as that in which he was called."

"Here is a fundamental lesson which these latter times may learn from the first. To put the lesson in a more modern or applicable shape, we may learn several things. First, that Christianity is Divine; that it does not rise from the earth, but comes down from heaven; that it is not entangled with human institutions, but takes its origin from the order of God; that it is one with the eternities, and knows nothing of the changes and chances of this mortal life. 'Ye have not chosen me,' said our Blessed Lord, 'but I have chosen you.' The secret of religion is from above, and there is nothing perhaps we need strive to be more on our guard against in these clever days of progress than mere human inspiration, or the notion that Christianity is the outgrowth or refined accompaniment of this and that set of men or form of government, whether it be ecclesiastical or not. True religion is not merely sanctified civilisation, not merely the vanishing point of mortal sight, not merely the atmosphere that reaches away into the invisible, but it cometh down from the Father of Lights, and cares no more for the political condition and social state of the men it touches, than the wind does for the nationality of the flag it waves. It is well to take this to heart. It is opposed to popular belief, for now religion is treated as if it were one of the departments of the Government, and changed hands along with the Ministry. Digest the fact that we have an uncution from on high, a gift from God, and learn to pray with deepening awe before the realities of a Holy Spirit."

Some statements here want a little qualification, but the general principle asserted is unassailable, and is expressed with much force and ingenuity.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Lacemakers. Sketches of Irish Character, with some Account of the Effort to establish Lacemaking in Ireland. By Mrs. MEREDITH. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Co.) The famine in Ireland is an "over-true tale," and sad as it is true. We all remember the tales of misery and death that were brought over the sea, and how the heart of England was stirred to help her unfortunate sister. As sorrows seldom come alone, so they seldom come entirely unrelieved, and thus the depth and general pressure of the Irish calamity developed a faculty and a resource among the daughters of Erin, peasant and peeress, which had long lain dormant, and was almost unknown even to themselves. When the trouble came, and ladies who had never anticipated its bitterness felt the pinch of poverty, anxious thought for daily bread suggested that the handiwork which had been a pleasant pastime might be turned into a means of livelihood. Ladies copied the designs of the lace which adorned their dresses, and found that they could obtain a ready sale for these first fruits of their industry. Wishing to benefit in the best way the poor around who were crying for help, by aiding them to help themselves, they took little girls and instructed them in the mysteries of crochet, point, and tatting; these groups soon enlarged, schools were formed, the little workers quickly became skilled and rapid; their teachers supplying them with designs, receiving their products, and selling them at good prices, either privately or through commercial houses. In different districts, different varieties of the art prevailed: here was the centre of the "crochet" manufacture, there of "point," here of "pillow," there of "sawed muslin." For a time "all went merry as a marriage bell"; orders came from America, France, and the Colonies, as well as from England; the Queen patronised the trade; wages ranged from 6s. to 15s. a week; the girls were the breadwinners of the family; in some instances old debts, the accumulation of years, were paid off, and the broken-down father lifted his head, an honest man again. 1857 was the year of greatest prosperity, then came a decline in prices, and finally the trade was lost. The Irish girl's occupation was gone. Too often in her prosperity had she been led into evil courses; too often had she set at nought the orders of the merchant, and neglected the pattern given by her superintendent, determined to work her own wild fancy into the place as it grew into beauty under her fingers; and thus workwomen of other countries, more patient and docile, supplanted her. Mrs. Meredith attributes the loss of the trade mainly to want of proper culture, such as the *Asile Ouvrier* affords to the Frenchwoman. "Enterprise was not wanting, capital was not wanting, labour was not wanting, demand was not wanting, but artistic cultivation was, and this the State alone could give. For ten years the authoress laboured to help her countrywomen, but failed for want of this 'which no individual can supply.' 'Give Irish women,' she says, 'special training for their peculiar faculties, and there can be no reason why Ireland should not be, in the British dominions, what Voages, Ypres, Malines, and Valence, are in their respective countries.' Mrs. Meredith wishes to make her people known to Englishmen, to whom yet, she says, Ireland is a *terra incognita*. She gives us the annals of the poor, for 'To know the Irish poor is to know Ireland.' The pictures of social life here presented are much more sombre than those we are accustomed to regard as 'after the life' of Pat. 'Their tears are all their own, their smiles are forced from them.' We are shown the Irishman's thoughtlessness, his strong clan-feeling, his confused notions of wrong and of justice, and his slavish subjection to the priest; and the deceit, the craft, and the often pernicious influence of the Romish clergy. We are sorry we cannot speak very highly of the execution of this work. We often have had uncertainty in determining the sense of parts, and then in collecting all into a consistent whole. Sometimes the thread of the tale is lost in a discussion of general principles, just as the thread of the Irish girl's crochet disregards pattern and loses itself in a tangled mesh; and in a few instances an attempt at grandiloquence mars the interest of the tale. To all, however, who would wish to look on the sorrows and struggles of the Irish during the potatoe blight, while an accomplished lady who has shared in those sorrows, and nobly assisted in guiding those struggles, lifts the veil, we would strongly recommend 'The Lacemakers.'

Limited Monarchy, or Ruling Self.—Tried and True. By the Rev. J. FORDYCE. (London: T. Nelson and Sons.) By "Limited Monarchy" our author means the kingdom of "Mansoul," and he runs a parallel throughout this little work between an actual kingdom and this inner State. He shows that as the one, so the other, has "Regal Faculties," "Lanes and Courts," &c. The book is addressed principally to young men, to whom, in the "Policy of Annexation," he gives good advice as to the choice of a wife. That "Dependences" should follow this chapter our readers will anticipate. In "Tried and True," our author wishes that the Gospel may be tested as inventions in the arts of peace and war are tested, by experiment. To show the truth and value of the Gospel, either the Divine inspiration of the Book may be proved from its evidences, or the results of its action may be estimated and compared

with its professions. It is this latter line of argument that our author takes.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Grammatical Analysis, with Progressive Exercises. By WALTER SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. Edin., Vice-Principal of Darghorn College. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.) This is intended as an introduction to the Author's "English Composition," and to supply a full exposition of the principles of Analysis in harmony with the system of Grammatical Synthesis on which that work is based. We may specially point out that the terms of every sentence are here named according to their functions, not according to the parts of speech they contain; and that the Analytic Notation, borrowed from Algebraic Notation, is well applied to distinguish the several clauses of Complex and Compound sentences. Throughout the work, the examples, taken from standard authors, are very numerous, and are well-selected as illustrations of the rules, tests of the learner's knowledge, and trials of his skill. We cordially recommend this Analysis as an excellent *palæstra* for younger and older students.

Parsing Simplified. An Introduction and Companion to all Grammars. By THOMAS DARNELL. (London: Griffith and Farran.) This is a very simple book. We do not see that there was any need for another of its class. It consists "of short and easy rules, with parsing lessons to each, whereby very young students may, in 'a short time, be gradually led through a knowledge of the several elementary parts of speech to a thorough comprehension of the grammatical construction of the most complex sentences of our ordinary authors, either in prose or poetry.' It will suffice to enable the young worker in words to 'name his tools.'"

Laurie's Reader. Nos. I. to VI. (London: Thos. Murby; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) "The 'Standard Reader' in this cheap edition (reduced) is within the reach of the poorest scholar. It is an excellent series, and most suitable for children. The series forms an ascent of six steps, graduating in difficulty, from the first which, with its monosyllable tales and nursery rhymes, is so low that a child of three years can climb it to the sixth, which, with its 'Descriptive Sketches,' a child of ten or twelve years will be amazed and instructed in climbing. In the earlier books all hard words are divided as spelt, and every help and incentive is given to the little learner. No. 2 consists of 'Stories of Children.' No. 3 of 'Stories of Animals.' No. 4 of 'Fables and Parables,' and No. 5, of 'Poetry and Adventure.' These books will do equally well to be put into the child's hand, or to be read aloud by the mother, sitting by the winter fire with her little ones around her. In the contents of the higher books 'children of a larger growth' would be interested."

ERRATA.—In our last number, in the article on "Campbell's Popery," for "301 convents," read "201 convents"; for "insidious disqualification" read "invidious disqualifications"; for "if they involved," read "if this involved"; and in the title of the book, for "cheeks," read "checks."

Domestic News.

The Queen and the Royal family, as now arranged, will leave Osborne on the 9th of August, and proceed direct to Germany, without returning to Windsor. On the 10th of September the Queen will return to Windsor from the continent. Her Majesty will stay at the Castle for four days, and then leave for Scotland for the autumn season.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands has arrived in London.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Penzance and the Land's End district towards the end of this week.

The harvest has begun in Middlesex. It is scarcely expected that the entire yield of the wheat crop will be equal to an average.

The *Globe* "has no doubt" that a comprehensive Reform Bill, with a view to a settlement of the question, will engage the new Parliament next session.

It is stated that the disputes between the heir to the Roupell estates and the purchasers under the alleged forged deeds have been arranged. The purchasers agree to pay the heir certain sums in satisfaction of all claims, and the heir undertakes to give a good title in each case.

A curious railway accident happened on the Great Northern line, near Peterborough, on Saturday afternoon. A runaway engine dashed into a market train going before it. Forty or fifty passengers were more or less injured, but all except seven were able to proceed to their destination.

The Hon. R. Bethell's bankruptcy was again before the Court on Saturday. Mr. Welch, of Leeds notoriety, preferred a claim for 1,050*l.*, and as he swore that he did not give the money to proceed, Mr. B.'s influence with his father to obtain a situation, the claim was admitted.

Gleanings.

We understand that the third edition of the *Life and Philanthropic Labours of the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.*, will be published in a cheap form in October next.

An East London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition was opened by Lord Shaftesbury on Thursday. It is held in the large schoolrooms of Whitechapel.

"I am like a hone," said a schoolmaster of himself. "I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it."

A gentleman having fallen into the River Exe, relating it to Sir T. A., said, "You may suppose I was pretty wet." "Yes," said the baronet, "wet in the Exe-stream."

"What's the matter?" said a stranger to a crowd that had surrounded a black fellow in ante-petroleum days, for the purpose of carrying him on board of a whaling ship. "Matter?—matter enough," exclaimed the victim. "Pressing a poor negro to get oil."

A strike of an entirely novel kind has broken out in Marseilles. Some six thousand bachelors have met and pledged themselves to renounce matrimony until damsels abjure expensive ways and take to domesticity and economy in dress.

Mrs Maria Mitchell has been appointed Astronomical Professor in the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie—the only known instance of a lady's holding such a position. Miss Mitchell is the discoverer of a comet.

Lord Derby, we understand, has cleared by his translation of the "Iliad" such a sum as, having been invested by him for the purpose, will bring in about 50*l.* a-year, with which he has founded a prize for general good conduct at the Wellington College.—*Guardian*.

"A fossil man," says the *Abeille du Bugay*, "has just been dug up in a bed of drift between Veyziat and Oyonnax, near Nantua (Ain). The body was found in an inverted posture, but the bones did not adhere together, and were brought out one by one. The matter will probably be brought before the Academy of Sciences."

Earl Russell has, in the preface to the cheap edition of his work on "The English Government and Constitution," suggested a curiously restricted form of household suffrage. He asks whether the old household right, with "three years' occupancy," might not usefully be made the test.

A gentleman who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitation of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in his garden, and next morning sent the orler round the town to announce that "the owner of the leg left at Mr. ———'s grounds last night, might receive it upon application." He was never robbed again.

The *West Indian* specifies a remedy for diphtheria. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils.

During this hot weather a large number of snakes have made their appearance in some parts of Somersetshire, and in some parts of the south of England there has been a plague of fleas.

The hawthorn trees and hedges which, a month ago, in many suburban districts, were nearly stripped of leaves by a plague of caterpillars, are now recovering their foliage. Since the caterpillars have burst into little slate-coloured moths the branches have been gradually developing new buds, and the hedges no longer remind one of leafless December.

The *Athenaeum* says Mr. Maclise's great picture, in the Royal Gallery Westminster, the work of two years, representing "The Death of Nelson," is now finished, and will soon, we trust, be accessible to the public.

The only surviving brother of Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter (whom he has outlived for four-and-twenty years), died a few days ago at Kensington Gore.

The editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* offers his own portrait to subscribers as an attraction to his paper. He says:—"We are not vain of our face; it is a very plain-looking face—that is to say, so much of it as appears above a liberal flow of beard, every thread of which is held sacred from the touch of the razor. But if it will gratify our readers, and they will embark with us for another year in sufficient numbers to justify the expense, we will give them a handsome likeness by the middle of the year."

It is said that the health of Prince Humbert, the heir apparent to the throne of Italy, is causing serious uneasiness to his family.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS.—June 12, at Colmaboth, South India, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Morris, of a son.

ALLEN.—July 11, at 2, Clementhorpe-terrace, York, the wife of Mr. W. H. Allen, of a daughter.

ALLEN.—July 12, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., Falmouth, of a daughter.

MARTIN.—July 15, the wife of the Rev. J. Martin, B.A., of Nottingham, of a son.

MIALL.—July 17, at 5, Emerson-terrace, Forest-hill, the wife of Mr. Arthur Miall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOUST.—DOUST.—July 6, at the Independent chapel, Newton Abbot, by the Rev. Mr. Curry, Mr. John Doust, of Lower Brimby, Bovey Tracey (late of the Royal Engineers), to Mrs. Emma Doust, of Ilington.

WARD.—CARTER.—July 11, at the Independent chapel, Hornsea, by the Rev. Thomas Lord, pastor, James Edward, second son of Mr. James Ward, chemist, Falkingham, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Carter, sen., of Hornsea.

KRUMMACHER.—CRISP.—July 11, at Trinity Chapel, Reading, by the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A., Dr. Martin Krummacher, of Siegen, Prussia, to Susan Worsley, third daughter of the Rev. Edmund Crisp, late missionary at Bangalore. No cards.

OWEN.—MALDEN.—July 12, at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. J. Baker, Emma, second daughter of the late Mr. D. Malden, to the Rev. George Owen. No cards.

COLTMAN.—GOODWIN.—July 12, at Fuller Baptist Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. J. Jenkinson, Mr. G. Colman, of Leicester, to Miss Frances Lillie Goodwin, of the former place.

GRAY.—NICHOLSON.—July 13, at the Baptist chapel, Blockley, Worcestershire, by the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, the Rev. H. D. Gray, minister of the Congregational church, Redditch, to Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Sydney.

HOBSON.—COYON.—July 13, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Stevenson, Mr. Thomas Hobson, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Coyon, both of Leicester.

BROWN.—GOSBELL.—July 13, at Highgate Congregational Church, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Clarkson, of Bocking, the Rev. John Brown, Missionary to South Africa, to Jane Borwick, third daughter of the late Ebenezer Gosbell, Esq., of South Hackney. No cards.

SNELLGROVE.—HUTCHINSON.—July 13, at the Congregational church, Sutton, by the Rev. Isaac Jacob, Anthony Greenland, eldest son of Anthony Snellgrove, Esq., of Surrey-square, London, to Hannah Burnley, second daughter of George Hutchinson, Esq., of Stone Cot-hill, Sutton, Surrey. No cards.

WHITEHEAD.—BUCKLEY.—July 15, at the Congregational chapel, Ulverston, by the Rev. F. Evans, Mr. C. Whitehead, of Bowdon, to Alice, daughter of the late James Buckley, Esq., Shaw Hall Bank, Saddleworth.

MURRAY.—SUTTON.—July 15, by the Rev. J. Varty, Mr. Samuel Murray, youngest son of Robert Murray, Esq., of Canonbury, to Miss E. Sutton, only daughter of Thomas B. Sutton, Esq., of Bath Villas, Junction-road, Upper Holloway.

HEATON.—SPINK.—July 16, at South-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Best, Mr. Joseph Heaton, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Spink, of Quarry-hill, Leeds.

DEATHS.

HARRISON.—May 14, at Balmain, near Sydney, New South Wales, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, Thomas James Harrison, only son of Mr. Thomas Harrison, and brother-in-law of Dr. J. W. Keyworth, of Birmingham.

KILPIN.—July 7, at No. 1, Bartholomew-villas, Kentish-town, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Joseph Keep Kilpin, many years a deacon of the church at Orange street, and afterwards of that at Craven.

PEARSALL.—July 8, at her residence, 35, Gibson-square, Islington, Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Pearsall, late of Claremont-terrace, and sister of the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Pimlico. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

CHAMEROVZOW.—July 13, at 9, Le-w-terrace, Blackheath, in her seventy-sixth year, Emelie Cecile Constantine, widow of Alexis Chamerozvov, of Moscow.

RANSOME.—July 16, at his residence at Stoke Newington, Sheppard Ransome (formerly of Ipswich) aged forty-six.

WHIBLEY.—July 18, at Cambridge, of diphtheria, Jessie, sixth daughter of Mr. Mark Ives Whibley, in the eighth year of her age.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, July 12.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£29,211,150
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£3,634,000
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	£15,561,150
	£29,211,150

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	£3,428,540
Public Deposits ..	£4,590,233
Other Deposits ..	£16,229,245
Seven Day and other Bills ..	£50,617
	£29,351,435
	£29,351,435

July 13, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Turn which way you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy: for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of swelled ankles, erysipelas, gout and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood, and gain strength with the child's growth.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 17. The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent this morning was small. The trade ruled heavy throughout the day, and only a few selected samples found buyers at about last week's rates. The greater portion remained unsold towards the close. Foreign wheat meets a very limited inquiry, and prices are the same as this day se'nnight. The trade for barley is quiet, and prices are scarcely equal to those of last week. Beans and peas unaltered in value. Of oats we have a large arrival for last week, as shown by the return. There has been a steady sale to-day for all good samples, at a decline of 6*d.* per qr. from the rates of last Monday.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6*d.* to 7*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.*

CURRENT PRICES.

Per Qr.		Per Qr.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
WHEAT—			
Essex and Kent,			
red, 1863 ..	38 to 43		
Ditto 1864 ..	39 44		
White, 1863 ..	43 49		
" 1864 ..	44 50		
Foreign red ..	39 44		
" white ..	43 54		
BARLEY—			
English malting ..	—		
Chevalier ..	—		
Distilling ..	—		
Foreign ..	20 25		
MAIL—			
Pale ..	54 61		
Chevalier ..	60 62		
Brown ..	47 51		
BEANS—			
Ticks ..	35 38		
Harrow ..	37 39		
Small ..	38 44		
Egyptian ..	36 37		
PEAS—			
Grey ..	34 to 36		
Maple ..	36 39		
White ..	36 38		
Boilers ..	39 40		
Foreign, white ..	36 38		
RYE ..			
	36 27		
OATS—			
English feed ..	19 23		
" potatoes ..	23 27		
Scotch feed ..	18 22		
" potatoes ..	23 27		
Irish black ..	18 23		
" white ..	19 24		
Foreign feed ..	19 23		
FLOUR—			
Town made ..	36 40		
Country Marks ..	29 35		
Norfolk & Suffolk ..	27 28		

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 17.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 19,454 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 8,215; in 1863, 18,798; in 1862, 10,394; in 1861, 10,609; in 1860, 15,120; and in 1859, 8,101 head. The supply of foreign stock on offer here, to-day, was large as to number; but its general quality was inferior. Sales consequently progressed slowly, but at full prices. A few of the beasts from Tonnung sold at from 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* per 8*lbs.* The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were very moderate, and the quality of most breeds was only middling. The arrival from Scotland was seasonably good. Prime Scots, crosses, Lincolns, &c., moved off readily at prices fully equal to last week; otherwise the trade was quiet at late rates; the general top figure was 5*s.* 4*d.*, the extreme price 5*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lbs.* From Lincolnshire, Leicester-shire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,700 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 60 oxen, &c. The show of English sheep was again limited, and in middling condition. Prime breeds moved off freely, at high currencies. Otherwise the mutton trade was dull at previous rates. Downs and half-breeds realised 6*s.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*, in some instances 6*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lbs.* Lambs were in moderate supply and steady request, at from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 4*d.* per 8*lbs.* The supply of calves was moderate, and the demand was quiet on former terms, viz., from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per 8*lbs.* Prime and small pigs moved off freely, at full prices. Large hogs were a dull inquiry.

Per 8*lbs.* to sink the Oxf.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3	8	4	0	Prime Southdown ..	6	0	6	4
Second quality ..	4	2	4	8	Lambs ..	6	0	7	4
Prime large oxen ..	4	10	5	0	Large coarse calves ..	4	2	4	8
Prime Scots, &c. ..	5	2	5	4	Prime small ..	4	10	5	2
Coarse inf. sheep ..	4	6	4	10	Large hogs ..	3	10	4	4
Second quality ..	5	0	5	6	Neats'n. porkers ..	4	6	4	10
Pr. coarse woolled ..	5	8	6	0					

Steering calves, 19*s.* to 22*s.*; and quarter-old store pigs, 30*s.* to 25*s.* each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 17.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale has been moderate, and the trade, generally speaking, is steady. The demand for good and prime qualities rules somewhat active, at full prices. Inferior qualities move off slowly. Prices rule as follows:—

Per 8*lbs.* by the carcase.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef ..	2	10	3	3	Small pork ..	4	8	5	0
Middling ditto ..	3	4	3	10	Inf. mutton ..	4	0	4	6
Prime large do. ..	4	0	4	4	Middling ditto ..	4	8	5	2
Do. small do. ..	4	6	4	8	Prime ditto ..	5	4	5	6
Large pork ..	3	8	4	6	Veal ..	3	8	4	8

Lamb, 5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*

COVENT-GARDEN, SATURDAY, July 15.

Excellent vegetables are now abundant. French beans and peas are sufficient for the demand. The supply of strawberries has, however, fallen off considerably, and that of cherries is not so good as it was. Grapes and pine apples are abundant. Cob nuts fetch from 50*s.* to 60*s.* per 100 *lbs.* Good kidney potatoes fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pounds. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, pelargoniums, carnations and picotees, mignonette and roses.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 17.—Moderate supplies of new home-grown potatoes are on sale at these markets; but the show of foreign produce is limited. Most descriptions are in fair average request at our quotations. Last week's import 40 baskets from Boulogne, 48 tons Rotterdam, 66 tons Jersey, and 37 tons from St. Malo.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,603 firkins butter, and 1,570 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 25,209 casks of butter and 3,206 bales and 64 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very quiet, and any business transacted was of a retail character, quotations are nearly nominal. Foreign met a good sale, particularly for best Dutch, the supply of which being rather short, prices suddenly advanced 1½*s.* The bacon market declined 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt.; best Waterford meat sold at 7*s.* on board; the market remains steady at the decline.

TALLOW, Monday, July 17.—The tallow trade is quiet, at about previous rates. P.Y.C. is quoted at 41*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot, and at 42*s.* 6*d.* for October to December delivery. Town tallow commands 41*s.* 3*d.* net cash. Rough fat, 2*s.* 1½*d.* per 8*lbs.*

WOOL, Monday, July 17.—Since our last report the dealings in all kinds of English wool, both for home use and export, have been on a limited scale. In prices, however, we have no further change to notice. The supply of wool is still very moderate.

SEED, Monday, July 17.—The market for agricultural seeds is quiet, and without any business of any amount passing. New French trefoil found buyers at from 34*s.* to 35*s.* Trifolium is without alteration. New rapeseed is at market, of fine quality, and finds buyers at 1*s.* per qr. reduction on the late values of old.

OIL, Monday, July 17.—Lined oil is quiet, at 32*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is steady, at 4*s.* for foreign refined. Cocoa-nut, palm and fish oils are steady. Fish oils are dull. French spirits of turpentine 50*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot. American refined petroleum at 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—SATURDAY, July 15.—A fair business is passing in most kinds of flax at fully late rates. Hemp is steady, at 28*s.* to 29*s.* for clean Russian qualities. Jute is in fair demand, and commands rather more money. For Coir goods there is a moderate demand, at late rates.

COALS, Monday, July 17.—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on all coals. Market brisk, with an upward tendency. Hetton's, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Haswell, 19*s.* 6*d.*; East Hartlepool, 19*s.* 3*d.*; Braddylis, 18*s.* 9*d.*; Eden Main, 18*s.*; Tunstall, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Holywell, 17*s.*; Wylam 16*s.* 6*d.*; Hartley's, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hugh Hall, 18*s.* 6*d.*; South Kellie, 18*s.* 6*d.*—Fresh ships, 31; left, 1—total, 35; at sea, 90.

Advertisements.



TEETH WITHOUT PAIN

AND
WITHOUT SPRINGS.
OSTEO EIDON FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Equal to Nature.

A single Tooth, from Five Shillings.
Complete sets—Four, Seven, Ten, and Fifteen Guineas.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

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CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

64 (late 36), LUDGATE-HILL.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth," gratis.

E. MILES and SON,

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15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, CITY.

The best Sets of Teeth, and Newest Improvements.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Arrangements for Three Years' Purchase, or at any Period, on
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PEACHEY'S

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AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

75, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED,
New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed
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FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, are the only
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HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAPERY,

Is an elegant and recherché Preparation of the highest class,
possessing superior detergent properties, and superseding the
use of soap and soda.

Sold by Oilmen, Grocers, and Druggists. Bromley-by-Bow,
London, E.

EXTRACT OF BREWERS' YEAST,

Doubly purified and concentrated.

"YEASTRINE"

Is superior to Brewers' Yeast for making Light and Sweet
Bread; and is always ready and SURE to ACT.

Sold in penny packets by Harper Twelvetrees' Agents; and
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Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations,
and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on
Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay
and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen
universally.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have been,
for nearly half a century, recognised on all hands to be
the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD known in Medicine, and,
from their largely-extended sale and general adoption, may be
fairly classed as a household necessary.

Prepared solely by John Kaye, Esq., of Prospect Hall, Wood-
ford, Essex. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.,
and 4s. 6d.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style
and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manu-
facture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur
Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of
Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new
and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's
and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and
Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and
handsome assortment.

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Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms
fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and ap-
proved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding o
superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitch-
eners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of pat-
terns French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, Cull-
nary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made,
strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden
Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

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HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S INSTAN-

TANEOUS COLUMBIAN, the best in the world, in
the New York original packets, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. each.
Sold by Hairdressers, and wholesale at R. Hovenden and Sons,
Wholesale Perfumers, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and
93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

N.B.—If found to fail, the money will be returned for any
unused portion.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best
Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly
to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least
injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Pro-
prietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any
railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d.,
and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-
figurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this
article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes,
with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway
station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the
proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road.
Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with can-
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the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May
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equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot
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